No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS *Information*

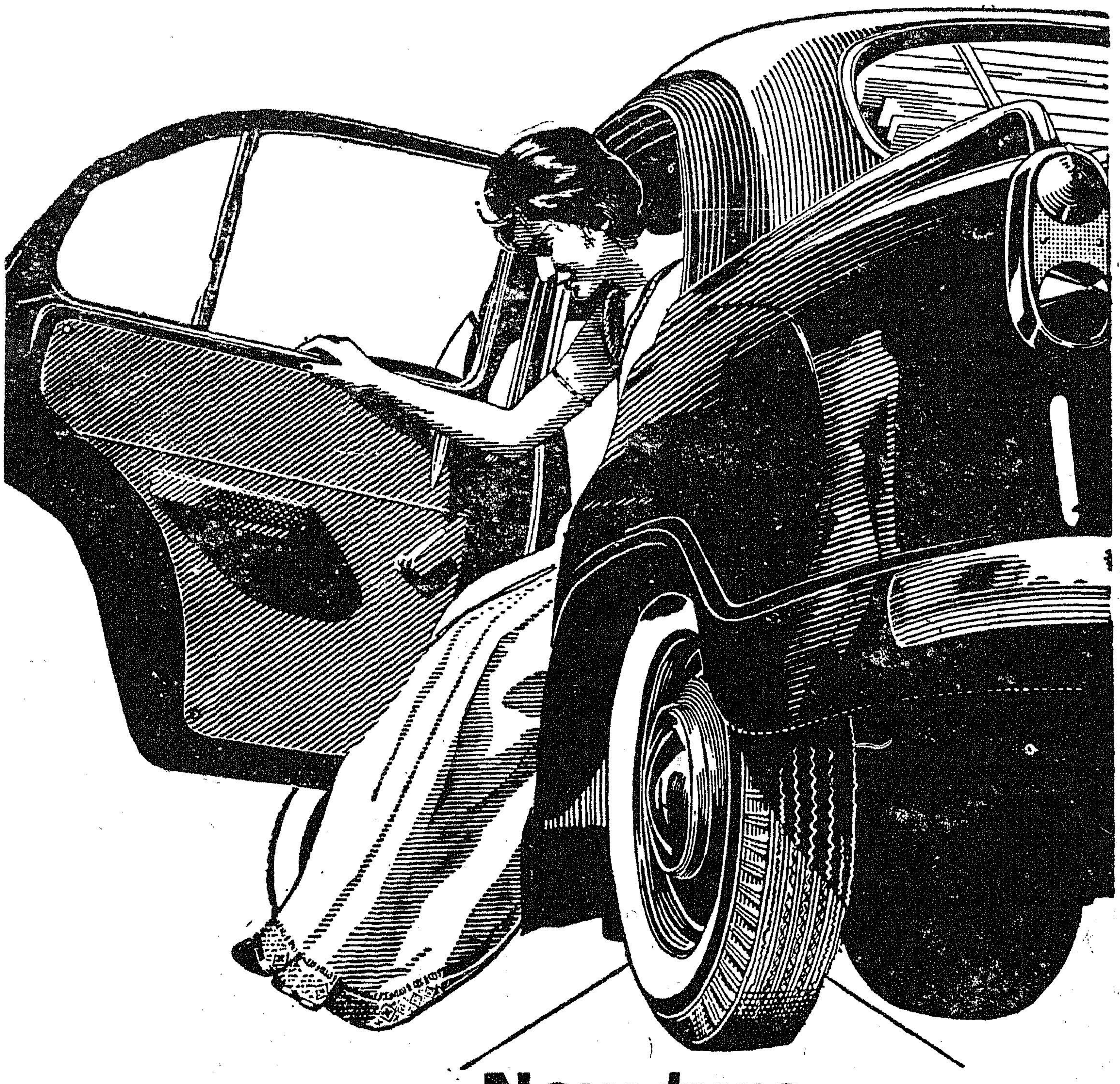
Vol. XIX OCTOBER 1965 No. 10

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Gandhiji and Tamilnad	3
2. Kashmir—Symbol of India's Secularism. —*Dr. Karan Singh, Governor, Jammu and Kashmir.*	6
3. Preserve Wild Life .. .. —*Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation.*	9
4. Coimbatore Home Guards set an Example.	12
5. Pakistan: 1947–1965, a Parallel ..	23
6. The Surgical Instruments Plant goes into Production. —*Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.*	25
7. Development of Automobile Industry in Madras. —*Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food.*	28
8. Remodelling the Irrigation System of Cauvery Delta.	30
9. Agricultural Seminar: Recommendations.	34

THIS MONTH'S COVER:

The epic valour and heroism displayed by our defence forces in fighting back the agression of Pakistan and in maiming her striking power will constitute a golden chapter in the history of our nation. The whole country stands behind our armed forces who guard our freedom against mighty odds and great risks. This month's cover provides a window on the front line where our troops are keeping constant vigil.



New tyre or TVS retread?

Only the owner knows!

As a prudent car owner you would like to get the most out of your tyres by retreading them. But you wouldn't like to use a tyre that looks obviously a retread. TVS retreads look like new, perform like new—and only you would know that they are retreads. **TVS - the largest retreaders in India**

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(A member of the TVS group of companies)

Bangalore Coimbatore Madras Pudukkottai Secunderabad Tirunelveli

GANDHIJI AND TAMILNAD

Gandhi travelled widely in Tamilnad. While in Tamilnad Gandhiji felt inwardly that he was with his former colleagues in South Africa. While in Madras his words flowed naturally and he seemed to bear the key to his future programme. During his tour of Tamilnad he has not failed to see two widows whose husbands had been shot during the South African struggle.

He had great affinity for the people of the Madras Presidency. He once wrote, " thanks to my South Africa work. I felt I had some special rights over Tamils and Telugus and the people of the South have never belied my belief ".

It was in 1896 Gandhiji visited Madras City for the first time and had the most enthusiastic audience. In Madras he got the help from Sri G. Parameswaran Pillai, the editor of Madras Standard and Sri G. Subramania Iyer of the Hindu.

Madras State can very well boast of intimate connections with Gandhiji and it was Tamilnad which made him " The half naked fakir ". While Gandhiji was touring in Madurai District, he heard that there was not enough khadi to meet the requirements of all. On hearing this Gandhiji resolved that he would wear nothing more than a small piece of cloth until there was enough khadi to go round.

Gandhiji had great affinity to the Tamilians since he got full support from them in his passive resistance campaigns in South Africa. It was Gandhiji's experiment in South Africa that paved the way for the use of that weapon in India's freedom struggle. The Tamil immigrants in South Africa not only supported Gandhiji but some of them sacrificed their very lives during the campaign. Gandhiji paid a personal visit to the birth place of these " Thyagis " in Tamilnad.

More than any other State, Tamilnad has given un-stinted support to Mahathma Gandhiji and strived its utmost in fulfilling his programmes.

An opportunity offered itself to Gandhiji to know intimately the indentured labour within four months of his starting legal practice in South Africa. A Tamil man in tattered clothes, head gear in hand, with two front teeth broken and his mouth bleeding stood before the young Barrister. Gandhiji was shocked to see this spectacle and persuaded him to put his turban on and behave like an equal. It was a new experience to the poor slave. Balasundaram, as this poor visitor was called, was serving his indenture under a well-known European resident of Durban. His master beat the helpless worker till he bled. Gandhiji sent for a doctor to secure a certificate and took the injured man to a magistrate. It was not Gandhiji's desire to get the employer punished but he wanted Balasundaram to be released from him. Like the slave, the indentured labourer was the property of his master. Gandhiji succeeded in transferring him to someone else. Balasundaram's case reached the ears of every indentured labourer as far as Madras and Gandhiji came to be regarded as their friend. They called him Bhai. A regular stream of indentured labourers began to pour into his office, and thus Gandhiji got the opportunity to know their sorrows intimately. What impelled him, however, to make a deep study of their conditions was the campaign for bringing the ex-indentured labourers under special heavy taxation.

During his stay in South Africa, Gandhiji made earnest efforts to learn Tamil. Indeed he made a fair progress. There was no help available but the "Tamil self-teacher" was a well written book and he did not felt the need for much outside help.

Learnt Tamil

Gandhiji writes in his autobiography, "I still feel what a handicap this ignorance of Tamil or Telugu has been. The affection that the Dravidians in South Africa showered on me has remained a cherished memory. Whenever I see the Tamil or Telugu friend, I cannot but recall the faith, perseverance and selfless sacrifice of many of his compatriots in South Africa. And they were mostly illiterate, the men no less than the women. The fight in South Africa was for such, and it was fought by illiterate soldiers; it was for the poor, and the poor took their full share in it. Ignorance of their language, however, was never a handicap to me in stealing the hearts of these simple and good countrymen. They spoke broken Hindustani or broken English and we found no difficulty in getting on with our work. But I wanted to require their affection by learning Tamil and Telugu. In Tamil, as I have said, I made some little progress, but in Telugu, which I tried to learn in India. I did not get beyond the alphabet. I fear now I can never learn these languages, and am therefore hoping that the Dravidians will learn Hindustani."

At the Tolstoy Farm, in South Africa, he had even taught Tamil to the children of the school.

When Sri G. K. Gokhale moved a resolution on the South African affairs paying a glowing tribute to Gandhiji at the Lahore Session of the Congress presided by Sri Malaviya, Sri Natesan seconded the resolution. The audience frantically responded and showered notes and gold to help the Sathiyagrahis in South Africa.

A hero's welcome

After his successful campaign of passive resistance in South Africa, Gandhiji returned to India on 9th January 1915. A hero's welcome was given to him in Bombay. After visiting many places in April 1915, he arrived in Madras, accompanied by Kasthuribai. The two alighted from a third class compartment with a bundle of clothes as though they were a family of poor peasants. On the platform a strong contingent of leading citizens garlanded him and the crowd cheered him heartily. Natesan was his host. When he and Kasthuribai were shown their apartments furnished with what seemed to Natesan the minimum requisites of decent accommodation two cots, a chair, a table and a desk. Gandhiji asked for the removal of these emblems of luxury. He preferred the bare unfurnished rooms.

Sri G. A. Natesan was known to Gandhiji even during his stay in South Africa. When some of the poor Indian hawkers were deported from South Africa, Gandhiji arranged help and agitation for them through Sri Natesan.

The citizens of Madras gathered to do honour to him at the Victoria Hall on April 21, 1915. As Secretary of the Indian-South Africa League, Sri Natesan read the address: "In the ample roll of those that have served this common motherland of ours, few can rival and none can excel you in the record of the things accomplished. You embody to the present generation the godliness and profound wisdom of the Saints.Srimathi Gandhi is to us, the incarnation of wifely virtue, living in and for her husband and following him like a shadow in plenty and poverty, in joy and tribulation, at home, in jail, and on the march".

Valliyamma and Nagappan

Replying to the address couched in poetic English Gandhiji said: "If one-tenth of the language that has been used in this address is deserved by us, what language do you propose to use for those who have lost their lives, and therefore, finished their work, on behalf of your suffering countrymen in South Africa? What language do you propose to use for Nagappan, Narayanaswamy, lads of seventeen or eighteen years, who braved in simple faith all the trials, all the sufferings, and all the indignites for the sake of the honour of the motherland? What language do you propose to use with reference to Valliamma, a sweet girl of sixteen years, who was discharged from Maritzburg prison, skin and bone, suffering from fever to which she succumbed after about a month's time? You have said that I inspired those great men and women, but I cannot accept that proposition. It was they, the simple-minded folk, who worked away in faith, never expecting the slightest reward, who inspired me to the proper level and who compelled me by their great sacrifice, by their great faith, by their great trust in the great God to do the work that I was able to do. It is my misfortune that I and my wife have been obliged to work in the lime-light, and you have magnified out of all proportion this little work we have been able to do."

They deserve the crown which you would seek to impose upon us, he added. These young men deserve all the adjectives that you have so affectionately, but blindly, lavished upon us. It was not only the Hindus who struggled, but there were Muslims, Parsis and Christians, and almost every part of India was

represented in the struggle. They realized the common danger, and they realized also that their destiny was as Indians, and it was they, and they alone, who matched the soul force against the physical force.

The ideals He loved

Gandhiji gave refreshingly original views on every occasion. Proposing the toast of the British Empire at the Madras Law Dinner, he said : "As a passive resister, I discovered that a passive resister has to make good his claim to passive resistance, no matter under what circumstances he finds himself, and I discovered that the British Empire had certain ideals with which I have fallen in love and one of those ideals is that every subject of the British Empire has the freest scope possible for his energies and honour, and whatever he thinks is due to his conscience. I think that this is true of the British Empire, as it is not true of any other Government. I feel, as you here perhaps know, that I am no lover of any Government and I have more than once said that the Government is best which governs least. And I have found that it is possible for me to be governed least under the British Empire. Hence my loyalty to the British Empire."

After his return to India Gandhiji started his Sathyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad in May 1915. With him at that time were twenty-five comrades of whom thirteen were Tamilians—five were those who returned with him from Africa.

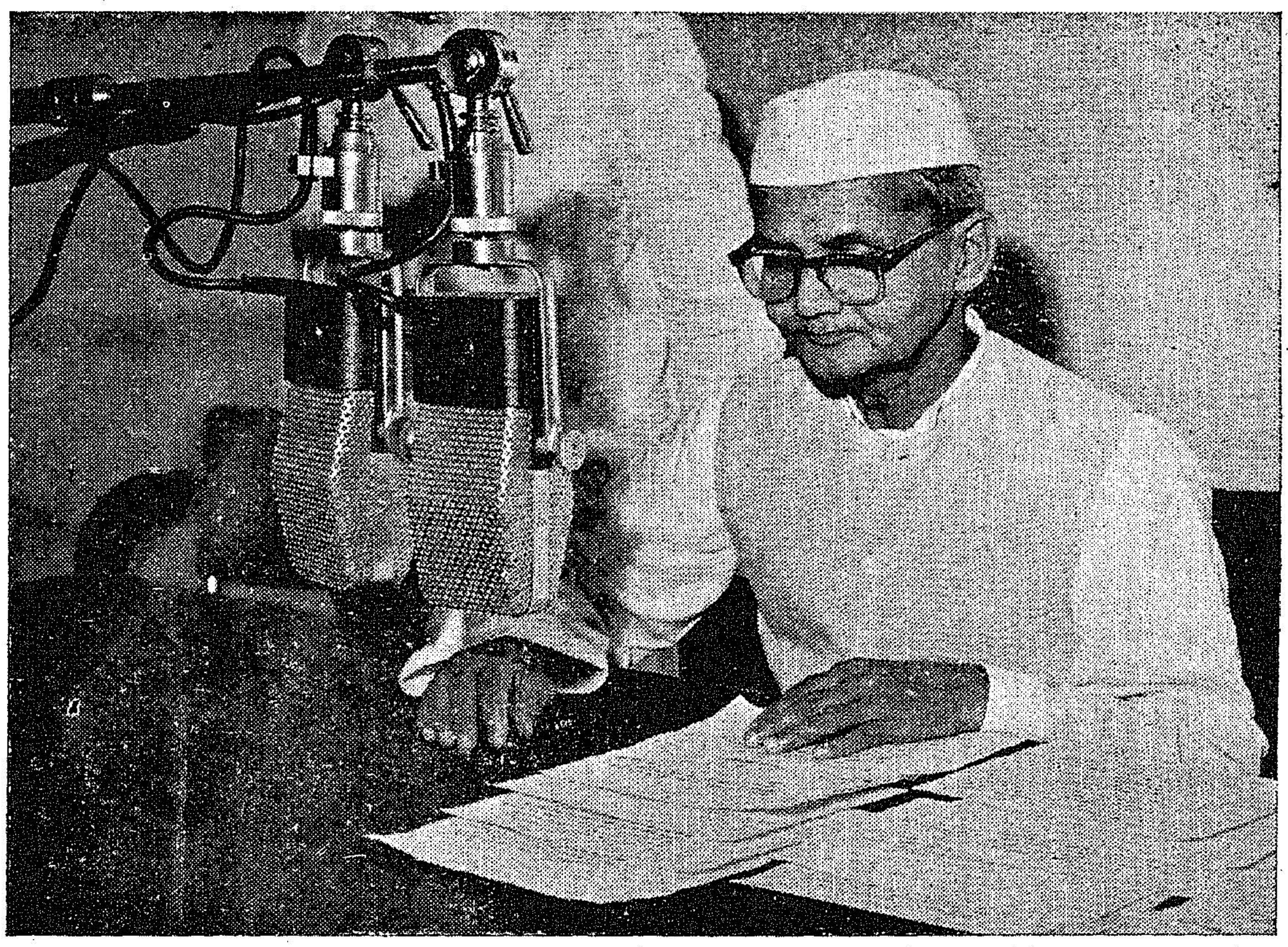
Mahathmaji stoutly opposed the Rowlatt Bill which came in the wake of the report of the Rowlatt Committee. In spite of his appeals, the Viceroy did not relent and the Mahathma had no alternative but to start his campaign of Satyagraha. It was when he was deeply wrestling with the problem of how to plan the campaign that Tamilnad invited him and gave him the fullest support. The answer to his problem, a country-wide hartal came to him in a dream while he was in Tamilnad 1919. A resolution to observe a one day hartal all over India as a protest against the Rowlatt Act was adopted while Gandhiji was touring Tamilnad. March 30, 1919, was first fixed and later changed to April 6 by Mahathmaji for the observance of hartal. The first national-wide hartal on that day cleared the way for India's deliverance. It was during this visit Bharathiar met Gandhiji.

Tour of Tamilnad

In 1925, he visited Madras for the fourth time on his way to Vaikom where a Satyagraha was being held in protest against the ban imposed on untouchables in using certain important streets. On this occasion Madras City Corporation presented him an address. Sri Mohamed Usman was the President of the Corporation at that time. Gandhiji addressed a public meeting at Tilak Ghat, Madras. In 1927, Gandhiji visited Madras on his way to Ceylon.

Once again in 1933 Gandhiji toured Tamilnad to collect money for the Harijan Fund. The tour covered Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, etc.

In 1946, Gandhiji visited Madras to preside over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha. He visited the temples of Madurai and Palani also this time.



Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, called the nation in a broadcast speech on September 3, 1965, to meet the challenge Pakistan has thrust on us.

In the course of his broadcast Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri said: Let me add that our quarrel is not with the people of Pakistan. We wish them well, we want them to prosper and we want to live in peace and friendship with them. What we are up against is a regime which does not believe in freedom, democracy and peace as we do.

Those who want peace will always have our support and co-operation, but they must face the realities of the situation. A cease-fire is not peace. We cannot simply go from one cease-fire to another and wait till Pakistan chooses to start hostilities again.

Kashmir—Symbol of India's Secularism

DR. KARAN SINGH,
Governor, Jammu and Kashmir.

The fundamental issues in the present military conflict with Pakistan seeks to resolve is nothing less than whether or not India is to survive as a unified secular and democratic nation, declared (Dr. Karan Singh, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir in a broadcast from All-India Radio.)

Pakistan is at present a military dictatorship based on theocratic principles. It is an independent nation and we have no right to interfere with its internal political structure. Although as well-wisher of the people of Pakistan, we would naturally welcome an opportunity for them, to demonstrate whether they prefer the present dispensation to a free and democratic system of Government. However, with regard to our own Nation, we are determined to maintain the fundamental principles of democracy and secularism upon which our Constitution is based. While we have no wish to impose our form of Government upon others, we are determined at all costs to prevent any such imposition upon ourselves.

Pak's. demand untenable

The unity of this great nation of ours stretching from Kashmir in the North to Kerala in the South, from Gujarat in the West to Assam in the East is a prime necessity, if our freedom and progress are to be ensured. Any attempt at a further partition of the country on the basis of religion or for that matter on any other basis will have to be implacably resisted. Pakistan's demand that Kashmir because of its Muslim majority must break away from India, is, therefore, completely untenable. Apart from the fact that the State's succession to India is legallyand constitution ally unassailable, the demand goes against the very bed-rock of our polity, which postulates that religion is essentially a personal matter between the individual and the divine power that permeates the universe, while politic is an entirely different matter of political rights and responsibilities as citizens of a secular and democratic State.

India had for centuries cradled almost every religion known to history and in free India today millions of people belonging to religions, other than the predominant Hindu faith, live in full freedom and equality Indeed Kashmir Muslim constitute barely five per cent of the section of Indians who profess the noble Islamic faith. Our whole nation is a colourful tapestry made up of various religious communities living harmoniously together.

Secularism which is unequivocally enshrined in our constitution is a principle from which we cannot deviate without placing our entire social and political structure in the gravest jeopardy. It must also be remembered that once the principle of religious differentiation is applied to the Muslims of Kashmir, just because, they happen to be geographically contiguous to a foreign country the whole fabric of unity will be disrupted. There will then be logically no reason why the same principle should not be applied to other religious minorities similarly placed. In addition, there may be latent fissiparous element which can then demand cessation on grounds other than religion. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that Kashmir is the key-stone of the proud arch of Indian unity, subversion of which will have disastrous consequences for the entire sub-continent.

Unflinching faith in secularism

It is in this broader ideological context that the present hostilities with Pakistan must be viewed. They began with a massive invasion of Jammu and Kashmir from across the cease-fire line by thousands of armed infiltrators highly trained, fully equipped

MEANING OF BRAVERY

There is no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power, no matter how great and without bitterness of spirit and in the fulness of faith that the spirit alone lives, nothing else does.

—Gandhiji.

and regularly paid by Pakistan. The invasion failed in its political objective because once-again as in 1947 the people of Jammu and Kashmir displayed their unflinching patriotism and devotion to secularism and refused to be swept off their feet by communal propaganda. Nevertheless, it constituted a grave threat to national security and it was immediately countered by our Security Forces.

It soon became clear, however, that if our defence was to be ensured, it was essential that the bases from which the invaders were operating and the strategic passes which they used as points of ingress and egress must be brought under our control. For this purpose, we launched strictly limited tactical offensive across the cease-fire line resulting in the capture of the Haji Peer Pass and other strategic positions.

When Pakistan realised that as far as the infiltrators were concerned, its game had failed it launched a massive military invasion in Jammu across not only the cease-fire line but the International frontier. This invasion again seriously threatened our entire military position in this crucial border State and it is to off set this threat that we have been enforced to take to retaliatory action.

Present crisis

My purpose in broadly recounting these events is not only to show that it is Pakistan, which is responsible for the present hostilities but to emphasise that it is her obstinate refusal to accept the reality of Jammu and Kashmir being part of India and her complete misunderstanding of the centuries old secular tradi. tion of the Kashmiri people that has led to the present crises.

Having clamped down on their country an absolute dictatorship of which the people of East Bengal and Pakhtoons are the principal victims, the present rulers of Pakistan are cynically trying to exploit the concept of self-determination to wrest Kashmir from India. It is hardly necessary to point out that the principle is never applicable to parts of nation-states and that in fact Pakistan's callous insistence upon creating trouble in Kashmir is merely a reflection of the fundamental ideological divergence that I have mentioned earlier. If India can be forced to part with Kashmir then its disintegration and the failure of its magnificent experiment in democracy and secularism are assumed. This is a consummation, which the rulers of Pakistan may devoutly desire, but which every single Indian regardless of his religious faith or political persuasion is determined to resist to the utmost at whatever sacrifice may be necessary.

Historical destiny

It is sincerely to be hoped that thinking persons the world over will appreciate this attitude and that enlightened sections in Pakistan itself will also realise the dangerous futility of the pathological anti-Indian posture that their rulers have adopted, ever since independance. The people of Pakistan are our closest neighbours bound to us by innumerable ties of history and culture and for them we can have nothing but good will and friendship. But the rulers of Pakistan must realise that their demand to seize Kashmir have only resulted in ruin and destruction of which the people of Pakistan are the worst sufferers.

Even now it is not too late for them to revise their ill conceived policy and accept that friendship is the historical destiny of our two great Nations. At a time of grave crisis such as the present, we must turn to the one divine power from whence all religions arise and in which they all meet and pray that we are granted the wisdom to know what is right and the courage to act accordingly. Our national motto is " Satyamev Jayate "—Truth alone Triumphs. Our cause is just and will, therefore, necessarily emerge triumphant.

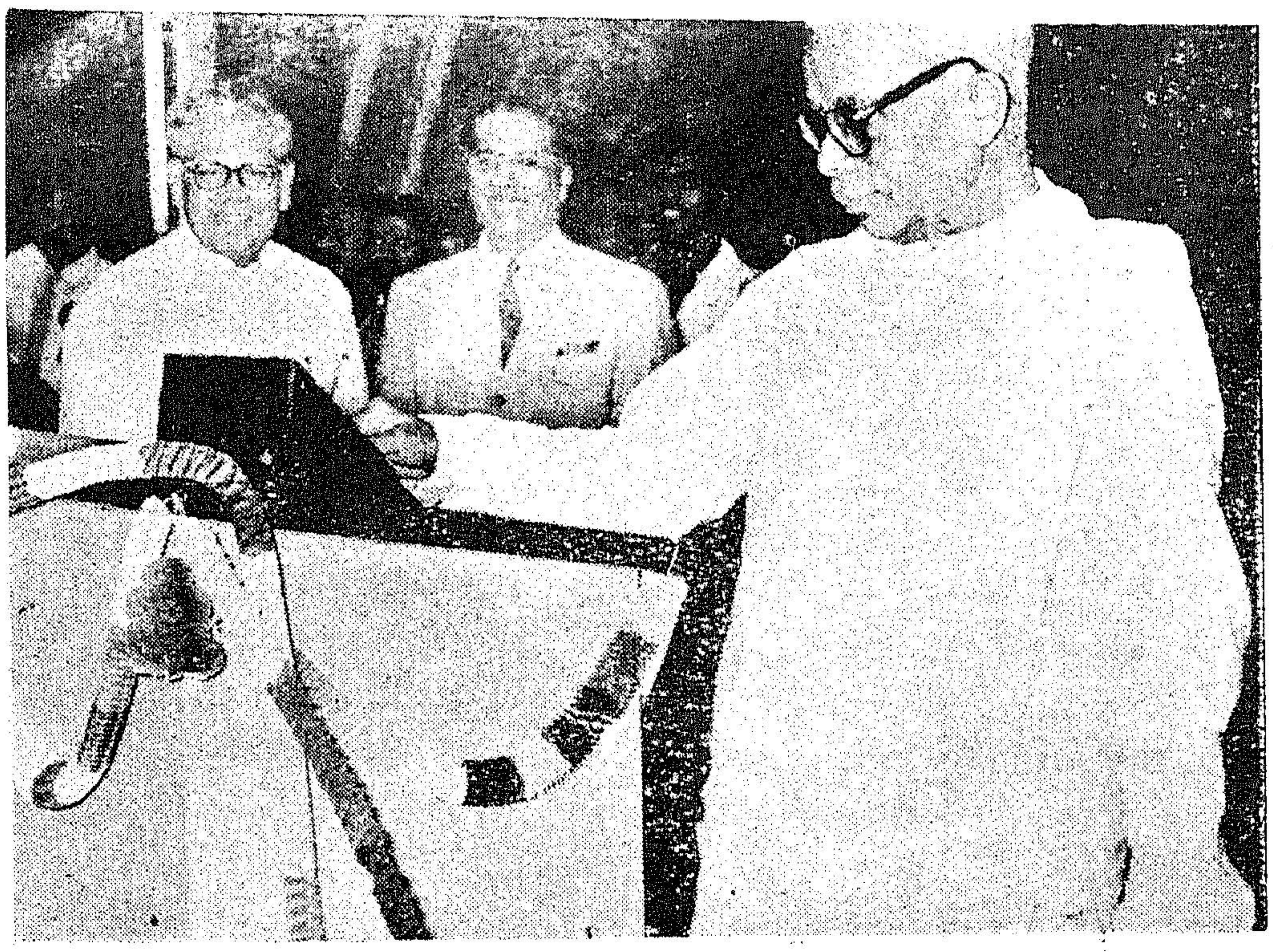
OUR ACTION

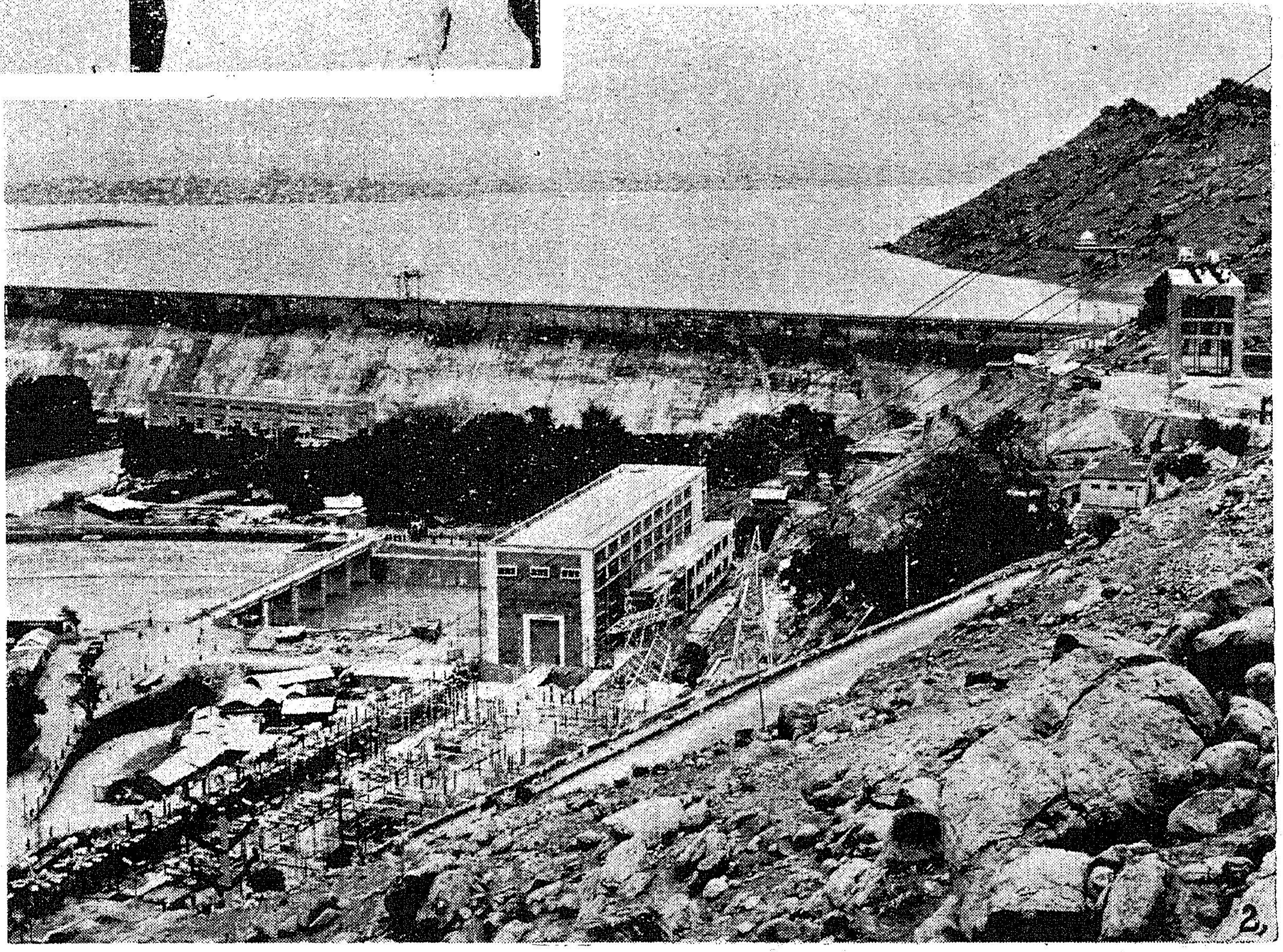
Our action is limited to making Pakistan realise that we will not tolerate any interference with the territorial integrity of India, of which Kashmir is a part.

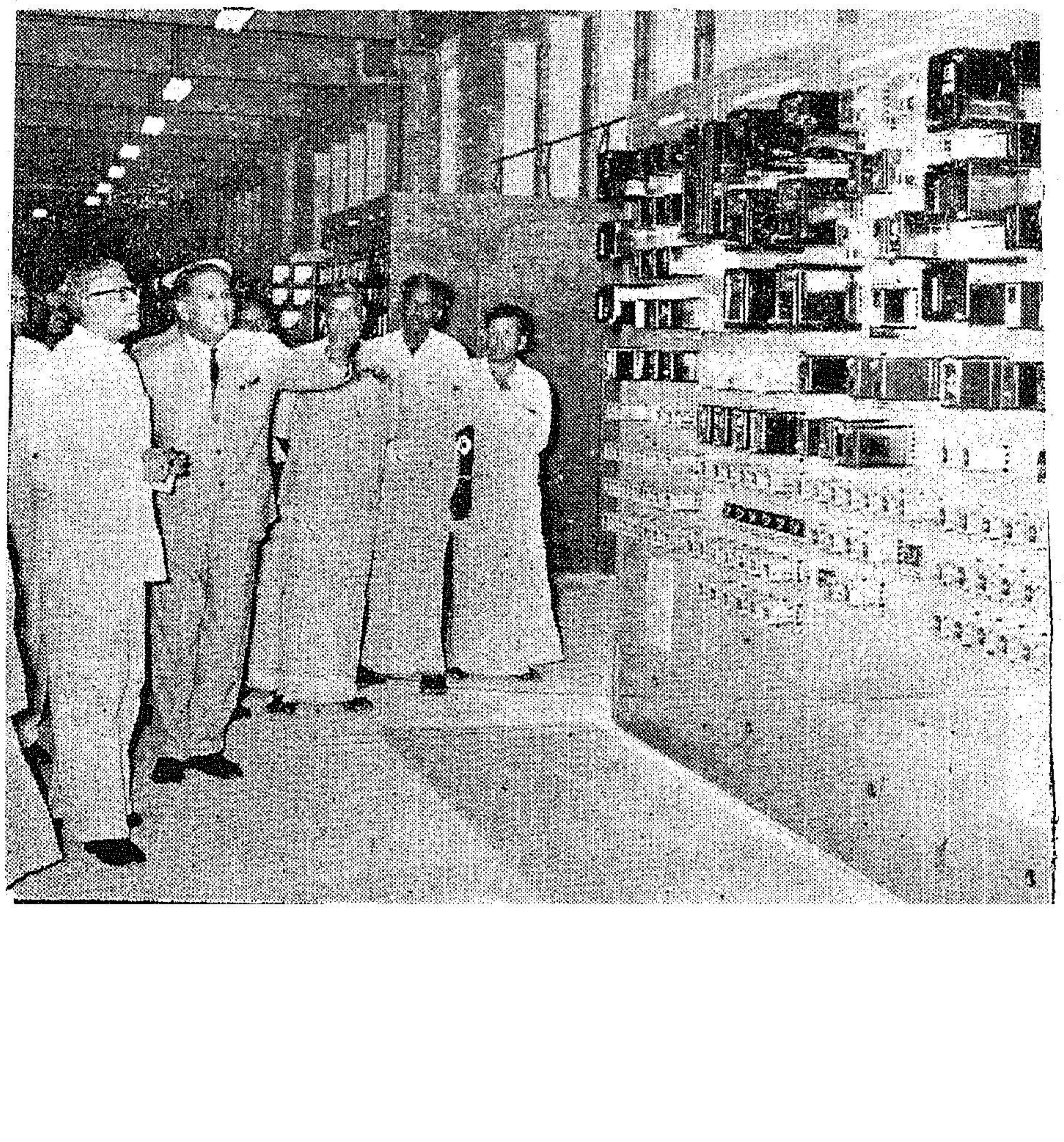
—*Sri Y. B. Chavan.*

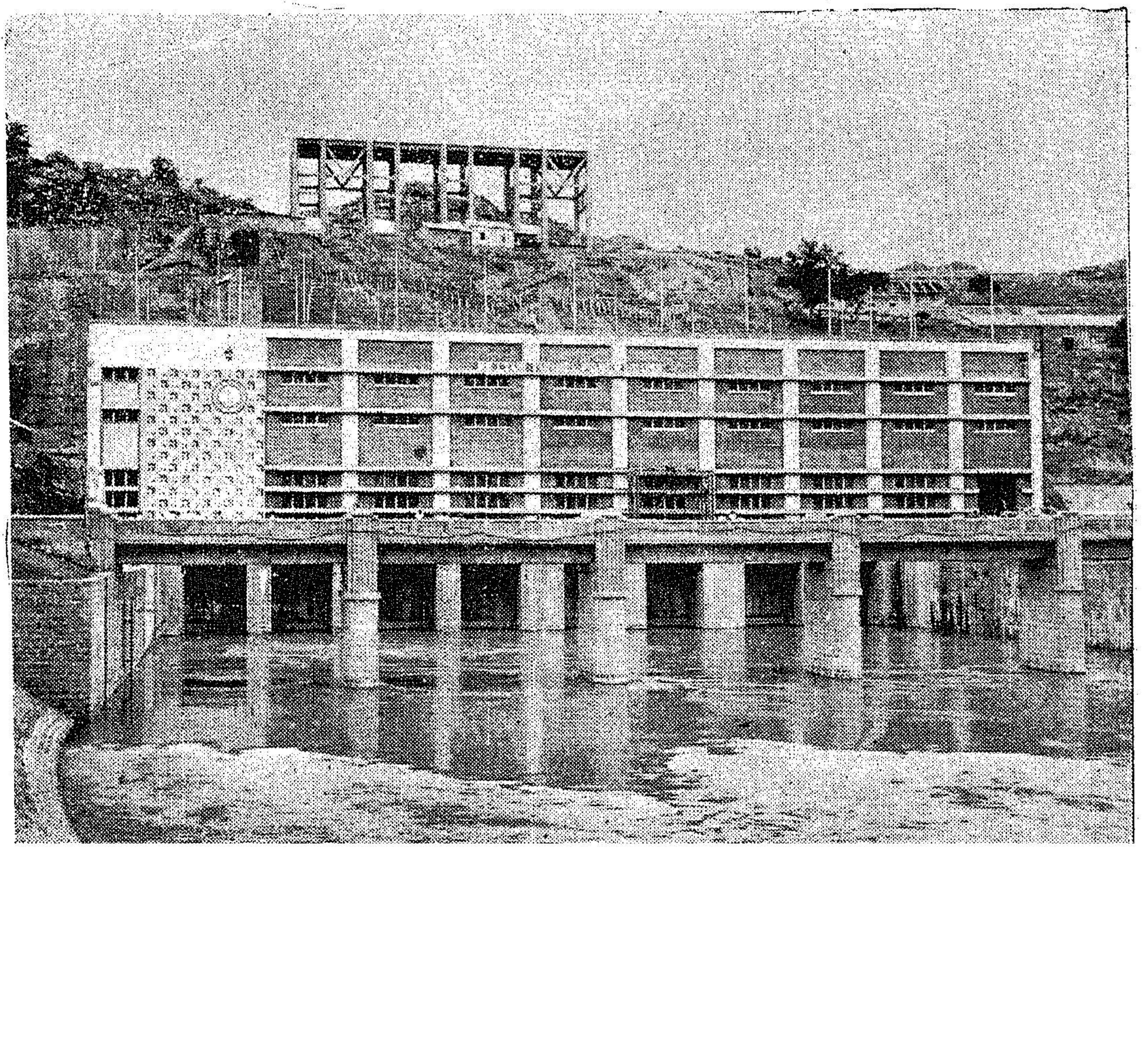
THE METTUR TUNNEL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurates the scheme
2. A Panoramic view of the power house with Mettur Dam in the background.
3. The Chief Minister is inspecting the control room of the power house.
4. Front view of the power house.









PRESERVE WILD LIFE

SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR,
Minister for Co-operation.

India's Wildlife is a vital natural resources of the country but unfortunately in a vanishing stage and hence in need of special attention. Its Wildlife, unique in variety and interest is the wonder of the world. It has been gravely deminished in the past and is seriously threatened at present. Its natural habitat which once covered more than half of its tot al land area has now been lamentably reduced to a fraction due to improper land use.

The disaster

There are two ways of destroying wildlife; one is indiscriminate shooting and the other destruction of its natural habitat. India's Wildlife has faced both the disasters. But still some of the species are surviving though many notable species have disappeared altogether from the land for ever. The two recent notable examples are the Indian Lion and the two horned Indian Rhinocerous. The population of Indian lions which once sprawled over an area of a quarter million acres in the North has now been reduced to a few hundreds confined to about six thousand acres in the Gir Forests of Gujarat State. The two horned Rhinocerous is completely exterminated due to indiscriminate shooting.

The recent excavations of Fossilized remains of the extinct animals in the Siwalik Range have brought to light the fabulous fauna of the country in the past. Hippopotamus, giraffes, pygmy horses, chimpanzees, orangutans, baboons, cheetahs and eleven different species of elephants roamed in the past in the Indian jungles, and today cheetahs are completely extinct.

If our indifference to Wildlife and their functions in the Scheme of nature continues, the animals commonly seen today will meet with the same fate as their predecessors.

The problem of Wildlife Conservation is a humane problem. Although man is considered to be the most perfect and highly evolved of the living creatures of the earth by virtue of his technical and artistic knowledge and achievements, there is no gainsaying the fact that he is the most destructive. By his indiscriminate and reckless exploitation of the natural resources for short sighted and quick financial gains, he has irrepairably upset the delicate biological balance of nature which is now acting against his own economic interest.

Human nature being the same everywhere, what is true of the North is true of the South in the matter of destruction of the country's Wildlife heritage. Let us take the example on Chingleput district. This district which was once noted for its fascinating flora and fauna is now devoid of both. It has been recorded in the Gazetteer of Chingleput district written by a British Civilian in 1895 that the forests in this district sheltered tigers, wolves and the cheetah, the rivers and lakes Crocodiles. The plains on the western part of Madurantakam taluk nestled herds of black buck. Badgers were commonly seen in the forests around Madurantakam. The barren hill in this district going by the name of Pulikadu meaning tiger infested, still reminds us of its past glory. What was a reality 70 years ago is now a myth.

Our achievement

The Forest Department is now engaged in the arduous task of rehabilitating these denuded forests. Already a major portion of the district has been reafforested and some Black Buck and Peafowl have been reintroduced to restore these forests to their pristine glory. It is hoped that the residents of this District will co-operate with the Forest Department and make their endeavours a success.

STAND UNITED

I would call upon the people of India to stand united in the face of aggression by Pakistan and demonstrate to the world that we are united.

—Vinoba Bhave.

I shall also review briefly our achievements in the field of Wildlife Conservation in Madras State. The Government of Madras has constituted a State Wildlife Organisation to look after the interests of Wildlife organization to look after the interest of wildlife which is a part and parcel of the Forests Department. The main object of this Organisation is to protest Wildlife particularly the vanishing species and ensure the perpetuation of the existing ones.

Some species like Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Four-horned antelope, black Buck, Slow lories, and Slender loris which were fastly vanishing have been afforded protection by prohibiting their shooting. New places of Wildlife interest have been explored and documented.

In addition to the development of the Wildlife Sanctuaries Deer Park, Guindy, and the Children's Corner, 16 Waterfowl refuges where migratory birds congregate during winter months have been established in several district namely, Chambarambakkam and Arappakkam lakes in the Chingleput district, Kaveripakkam lake in the North Arcot district, Veeranam lake and Kazveli swamps in South Arcot district, Point Calimere, Muthupet and Talainayar in Thanjavur district. Vaigai Reservoir in Madurai district, Nenmeni lake in Ramanathapuram district, Kundakulam, Moonradaippu, Gangaigondan, Seethaparpanallur lakes in Tirunelveli district and Devarayan Eri in Tiruchirappalli district. The migratory birds namely pochards, Garganey Teals, Shovellers, shell duck, Pintains, Whistling Teals, Curlews, Barheaded ghoose and several other species resorting to these lake are given protection by prohibiting shooting.

Occurence of Ash Colour bison has been spotted in the remotely situated Manjampatti Valley of Coimbatore South Division. This area has also been protected against shooting.

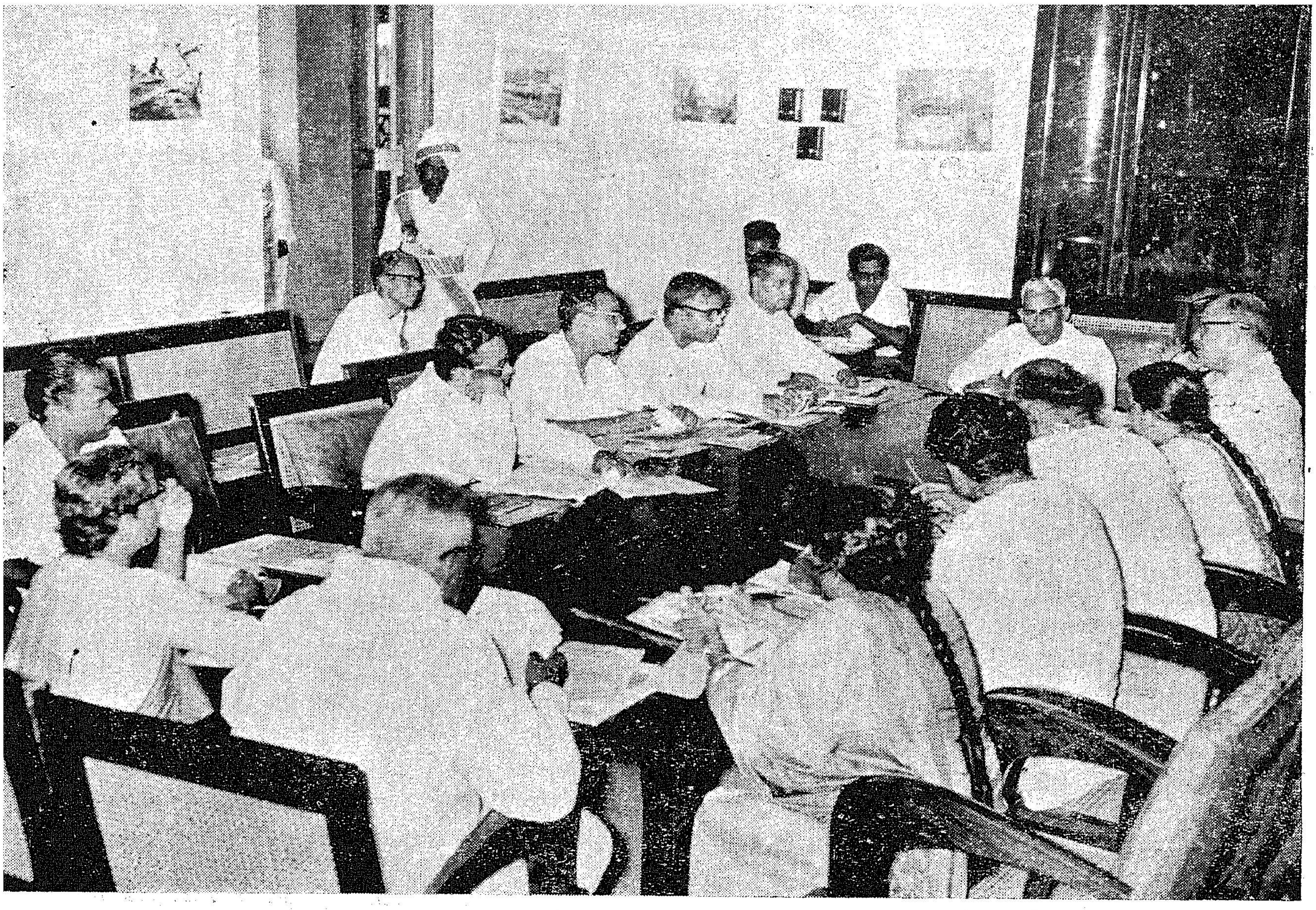
Unique species

You must be proud of the fact that still Madras State is the home of some unique and rare species found no where in the world and even in India except the extreme South, Madras and Kerala. This is the Lion tailed Macque inhabiting the remote forest regions of Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. By years of persecution on account of its rarity for sale in the foreign markets for display in the Zoos, this animal has become very shy. Naturalists from the biological research Institute in U.S.A. visit the habitat of Lion tailed Macque to study its social behaviour. This rare species should be protected at any cost.

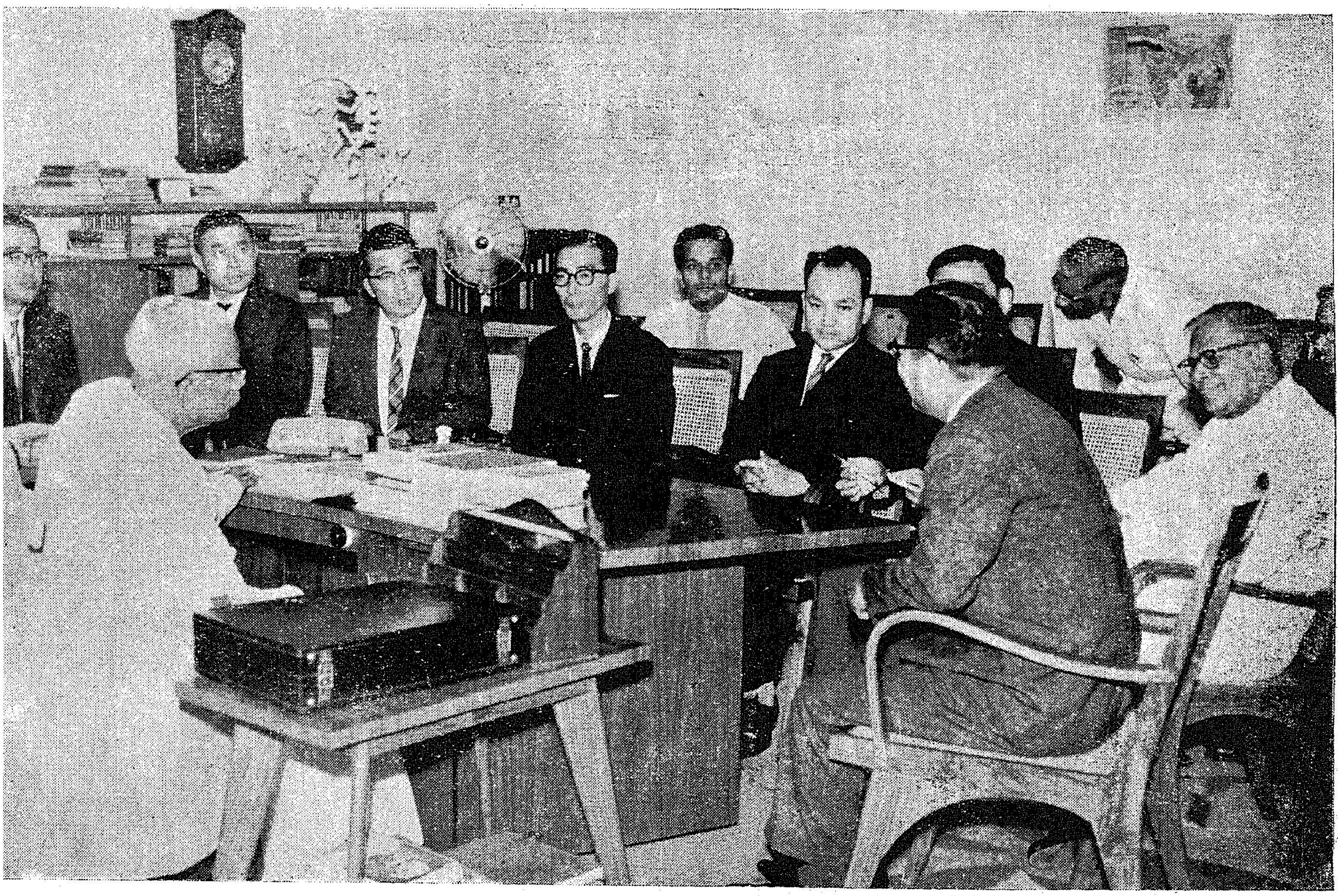
I have no doubt in my mind that with the growing Wildlife, consciousness both among the masses and the intelligentia, it should be possible to protect and preserve the Wildlife of the country.

Think, Speak, Act as One—
as INDIANS

DA 65/F 2



Chief Minister in
rated the meeting o
State Advisory Boar
National Savings.



The J
Consulting I
tute's Su
Team w
arrived
Madras
conduce a su
of the Ney
Salem S
plant, called
Sri R. Venk
raman, Mini
for Indus
and Sri M. B
tavatsalam C
Minister, at
Secretariat
26th Au
1965. The t
is discus
with the C
Minister
Minister
Industries.

Coimbatore Home Guards set an Example

In the wake of Chinese aggression " Home Guards " were formed throughout the country as a second line of defence to help and prepare the people to face any situation that may arise in an organised and disciplined manner. In peace time they turned to other normal work such as medical relief, construction of roads and other social services. In this State Home Guards were organised throughout the State as in other States and they are rendering valuable service to the country. The Home Guards of the Coimbatore took up medical relief work with the doctors and nurses who have joined in it.

The Home Guards organisation in Coimbatore started with a modest batch of 1½ companies. However within a period of six months, the full sanctioned stren 6 companies in Coimbatore including half-a-company of women and a company in Erode, completed basic training. The recruits included enthusiastic men and women from all walks of life-businessmen, lawyers, doctors, Government servants, employees in the private sector and teachers. Sri S. R. Nanjundan, an industrialist of Coimbatore who has taken a very keen interest in the organisation right from its inceptio was appointed as the Area Commander.

Welfare work

A scheme to start social welfare work by the women's wing of Home Guards, Coimbatore, was mooted by the Deputy Area Wing Commander, Dr. M. Leela Meenakshi. Among the various welfare activities proposed in this scheme, it was approved to start initially welfare work in the village of Thudiyalur which is a suburb about seven miles from the Coimbatore City. To start with the programme, included free medical aid to the villagers and the starting of a Children's Training Centre with the object of teaching them personal hygiene, group songs, road sense, etc.

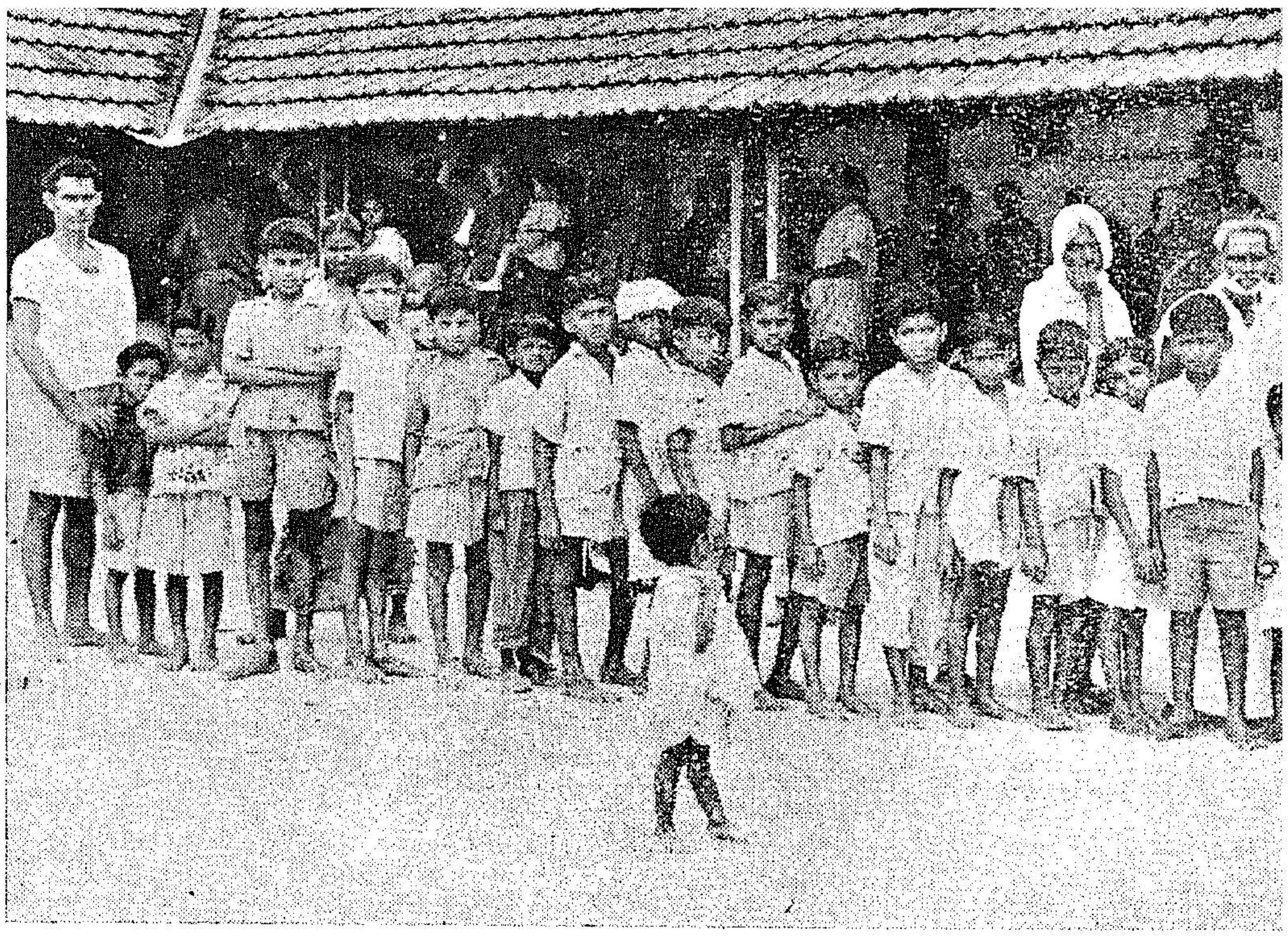
The welfare work was inaugurated on 14th January 1965 by Sri E.L. Stracey, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Presided over by Sri K. V. Ramanathan, I.A.S., the then Collector of Coimbatore, and the actual work of the unit started on 17th January 1965. The welfare unit works every Sunday afternoon from 2-30 p.m. The out-patients attendance at the free medical clinic has now increased from 50 in the beginning to 200 and is on the increase as the much needed free medical aids is catered to the villagers by this unit.

Dispensary at Thudiyalur

Since no building is available in the village for housing the dispensary at present the Village Panchayat School Building is being utilised for the purpose. The Headmistress and her staff help the unit in their work, particularly in the orderly handling of the large number of patients who gather for medical relief.

Left:—Dr. Leela Meenakshi, Home Guard of Coimbatore Medical Wing, examining the blood pressure condition of a patient.
Right:—Dr. C. K. Rajagopal, Home Guard of Coimbatore Medical Wing, prescribing the medicine to a patient after examining him.

The unit has no funds for the purchase of medicines, dressings or instruments. Gifts of medicines from Doctors, pharmaceutical companies and few other donors are availed of for the time being. But these fall short of the needs and requirements of the clinic. There are some offers of gifts for the purchase of drugs and instruments from the charitable minded public and organisations. No aid has so far been received from the Government or local bodies. The Area Commander Sri S. R. Nanjundan has proposed to appeal to some of the notable big organisations such as Rotary Club, Lions Club, for the supply of necessary and immediate requirements of medicines and instruments to carry on the work properly and in a much larger scale.



The children are ready to get free medical aid from the Home Guard of Coimbatore Medical Wing.

The object

The object of the unit is to establish a permanent medical centre which will be able to cater the daily needs of the local people. So far 2,886 patients have been registered and treated free in this clinic. Their clinical investigations have been carried out at Coimbatore in the Municipal Public Health Laboratory. Special investigations and treatments, like radiation therapy, operations, etc., are carried out at the G. Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Hospital for Women and Children and at the Government Headquarters Hospital free of cost. The above institutions have come forward generously to help in the work of the unit.

The Children's Wing

This wing was started with about 20 children and now it has grown to 60 strong. Kindergarten trained and basic trained teachers are serving in the children's wing. They teach personal hygiene, group songs, road sense, etc., to the children.

It is proposed later on to have a general immunition programme for the children and give special training to the adults in family planning and dietetics.

Dr. C. K. Rajagopal from the Men's Wing of the Home Guards is helping the unit and giving his valuable aid in running the clinic. The encouragements given by the Area Commander, the Police Department at Coimbatore and the Thudialur public has greatly contributed in no small measure to the success of this welfare unit of the women wing of the Home Guards of Coimbatore.

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR TEACHERS

The Government of India have announced the names of 89 teachers—47 primary and 43 secondary—selected for this year's National Awards in reeognition of the meritorious services rendered by them to the community.

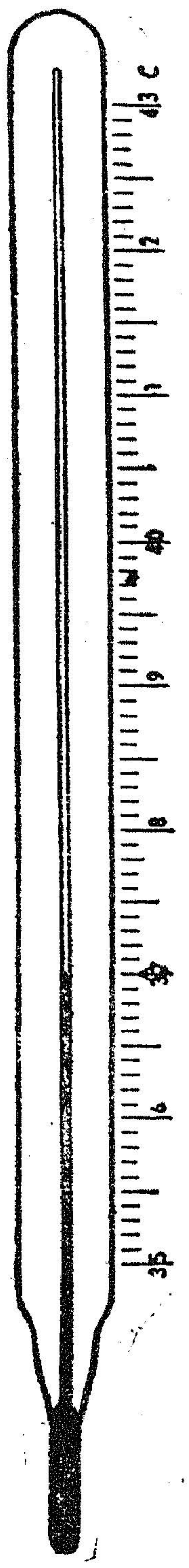
Each recipient of the award will be given a Certificate of Merit and Rs. 500 cash at a special function to be held in New Delhi in due course.

Since the scheme of National Awards was instituted in 1958–59, 520 teachers —276 primary and 244 secondary—have received the awards till 1964–65.

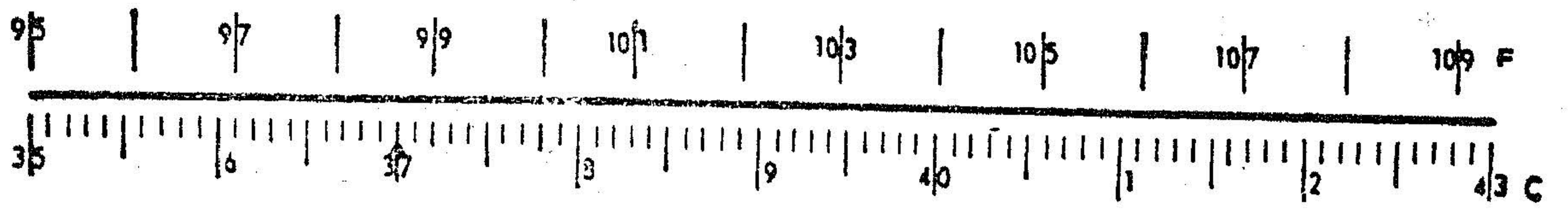
The following have been selected for the award from Madras State during 1965–66 :

Primary Teachers—Sri S. Neelakanta Pillay, Sister Amalorpava Mary and Sri S. Krishnamachari. *Secondary Teachers*—Sri M. Raja Iyer, Sri A. N. Lakshmana Rao, Sri J. B. Devasagayam and Sri K. Rajarathinam.

Your NEW



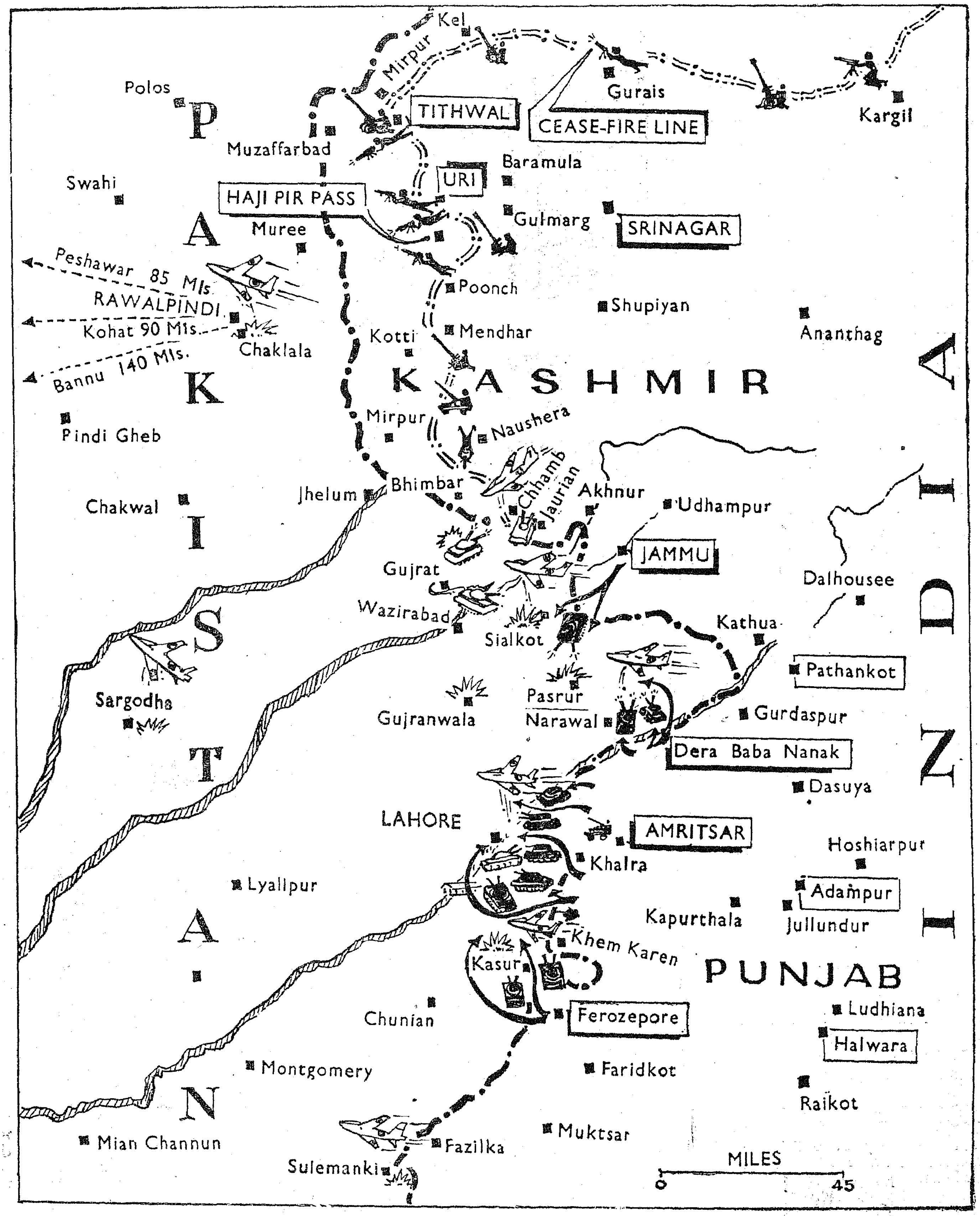
CLINICAL THERMOMETER



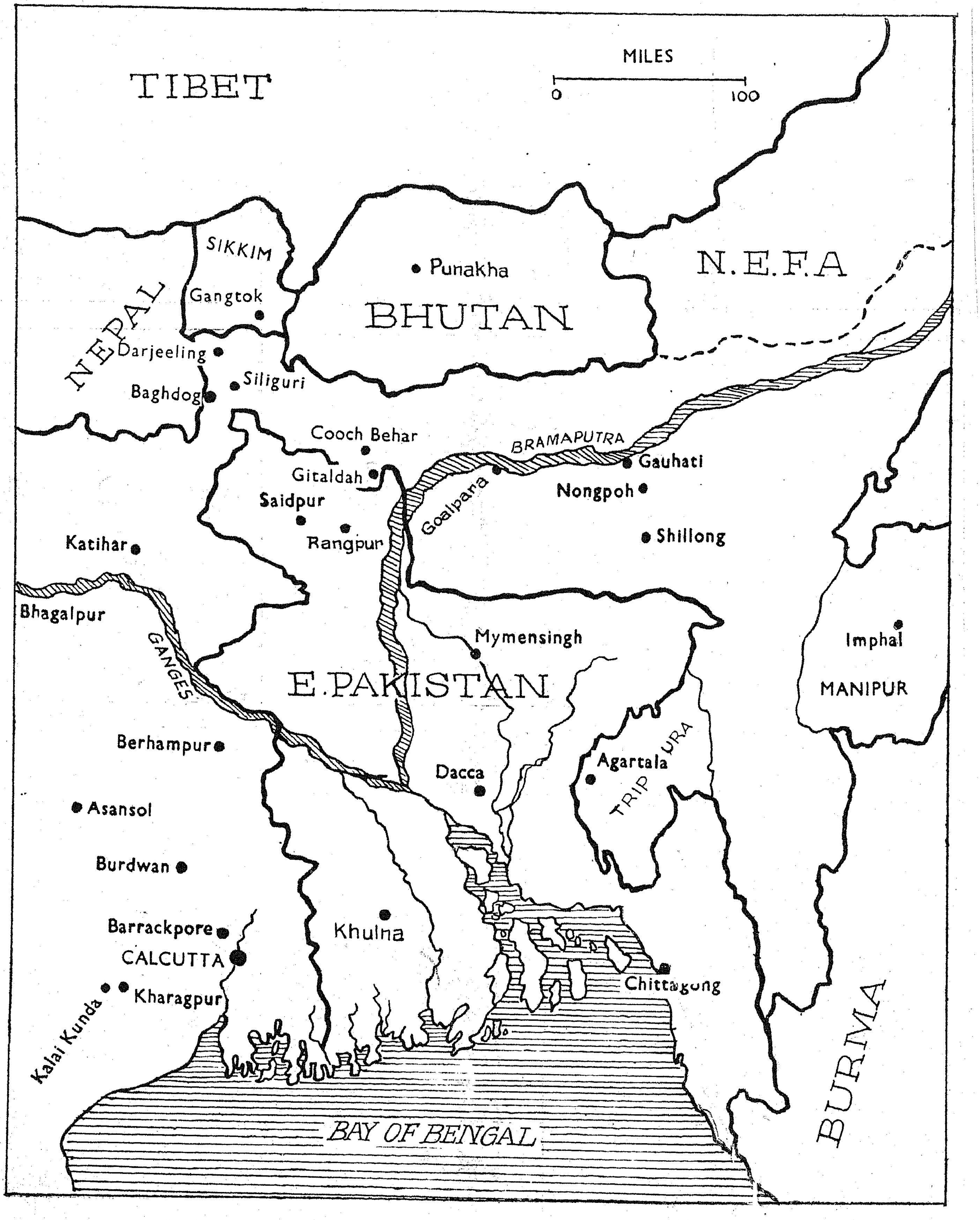
- ✩ CLINICAL THERMOMETERS WILL BE GRADUATED ONLY IN CENTIGRADE UNITS AFTER APRIL 1966
- ✩ RANGE OF THERMOMETERS WILL BE FROM 35°C TO 43°C
- ✩ GRADUATION WILL BE AT EVERY 0.1°C
- ✩ NORMAL HUMAN TEMPERATURE IS 37°C

DIRECTORATE OF METRIC WEIGHTS & MEASURES,
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, GOVT. OF INDIA

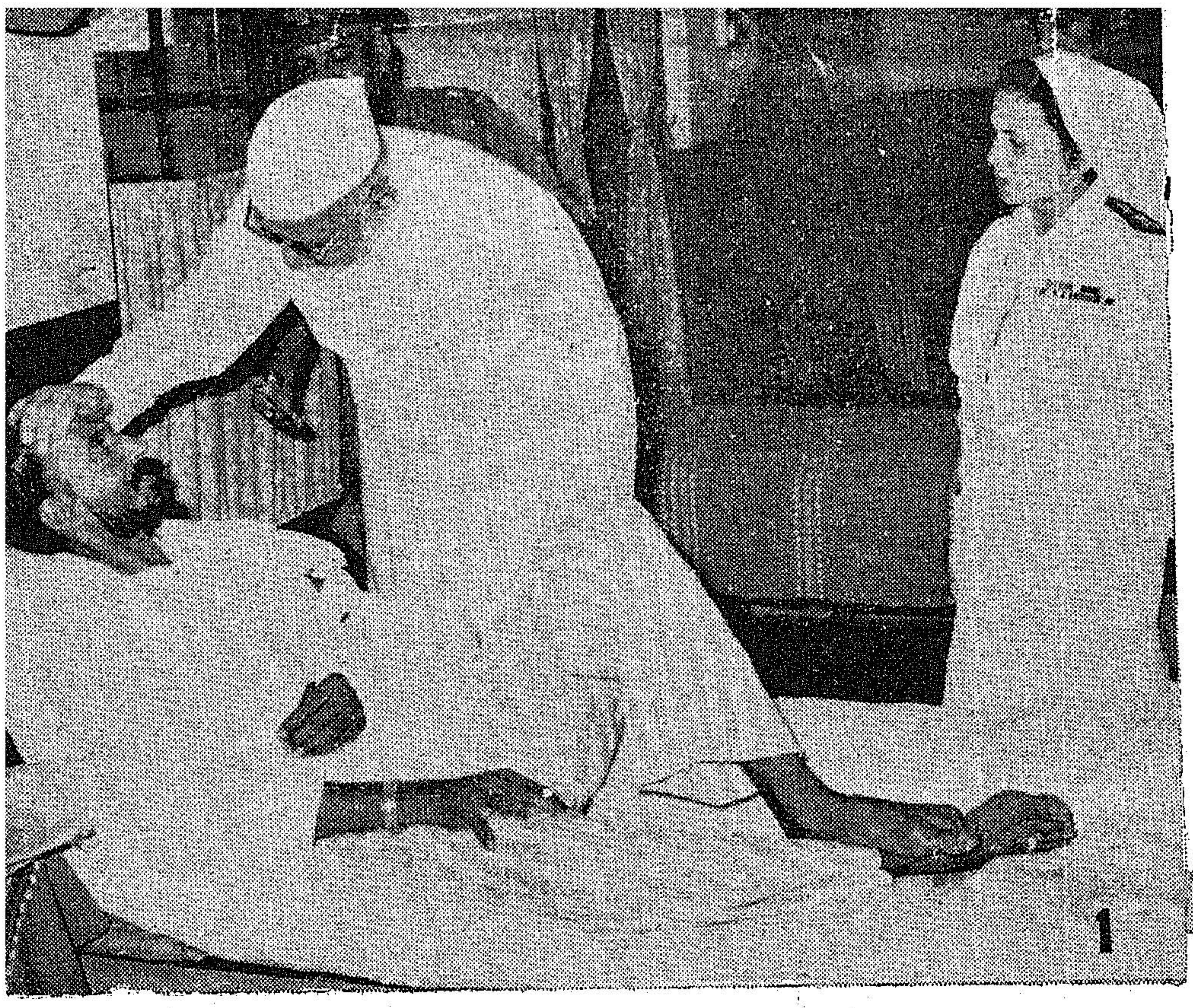
DA 65/211

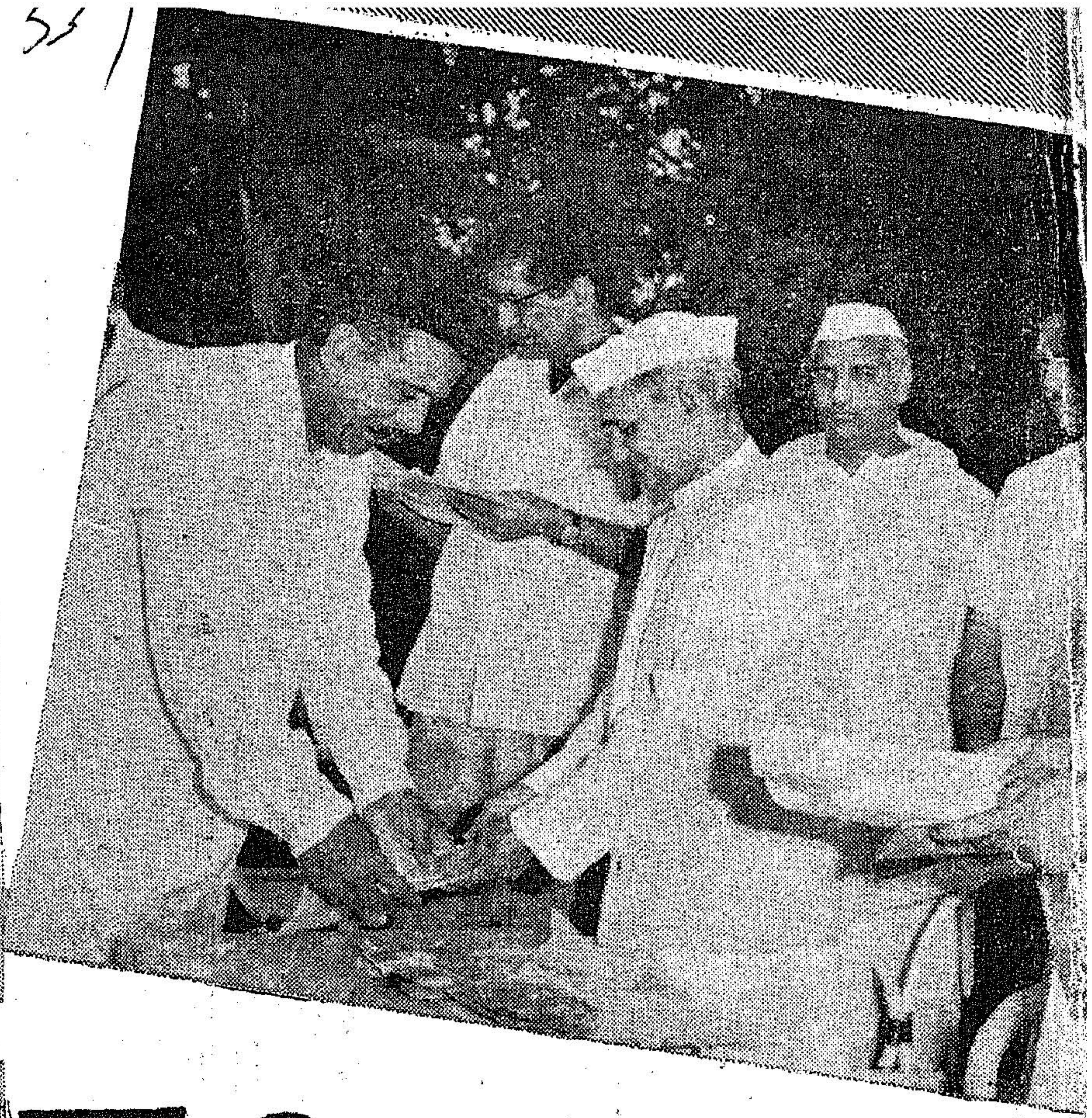


Kel
Mirpur
Polos
TITHWAL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
Gurais
Kargil
P
Muzaffarbad
Baramula
URI
Swahi
HAJI PIR PASS
Gulmarg
SRINAGAR
A
Muree
Peshawar 85 Mls.
RAWALPINDI
Poonch
Shupiyan
Ananthag
Kohat 90 Mls.
Chaklala
Kotti
Mendhar
Bannu 140 Mls.
K
KASHMIR
Mirpur
Naushera
Pindi Gheb
Bhimbar
Chhamb
Jaurian
Akhnur
Udhampur
Jhelum
Chakwal
I
JAMMU
Gujrat
Dalhousee
Wazirabad
Sialkot
Kathua
S
Pathankot
Sargodha
Pasrur
Gujranwala
Narawal
Gurdaspur
T
Dera Baba Nanak
Dasuya
LAHORE
AMRITSAR
Khalra
Hoshiarpur
Lyallpur
Adampur
Kapurthala
Jullundur
A
Khem Karen
Kasur
PUNJAB
Chunian
Ferozepore
Ludhiana
Halwara
Montgomery
Faridkot
N
Raikot
Mian Channun
Fazilka
Muktsar
Sulemanki
MILES
0
45
INDIA

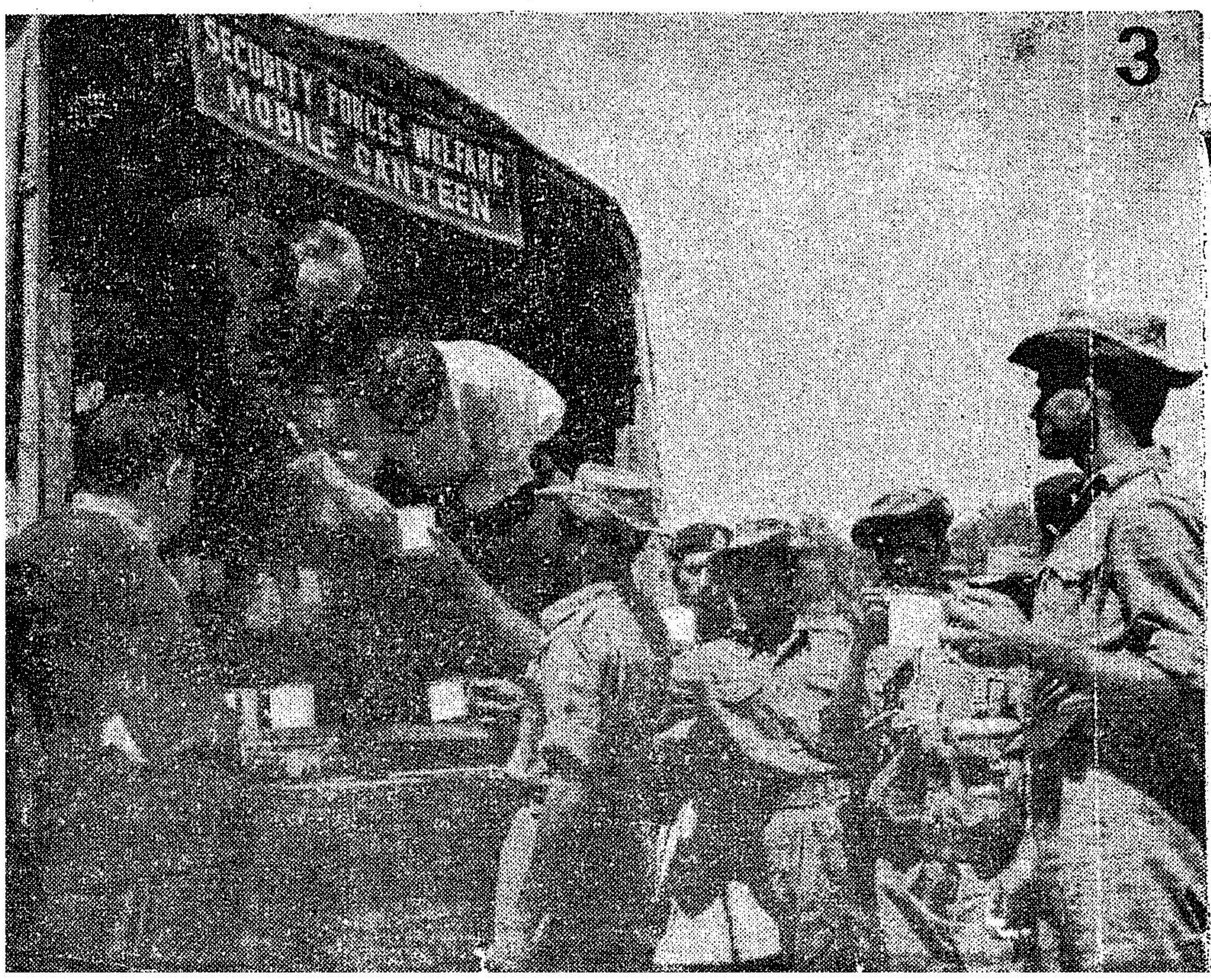


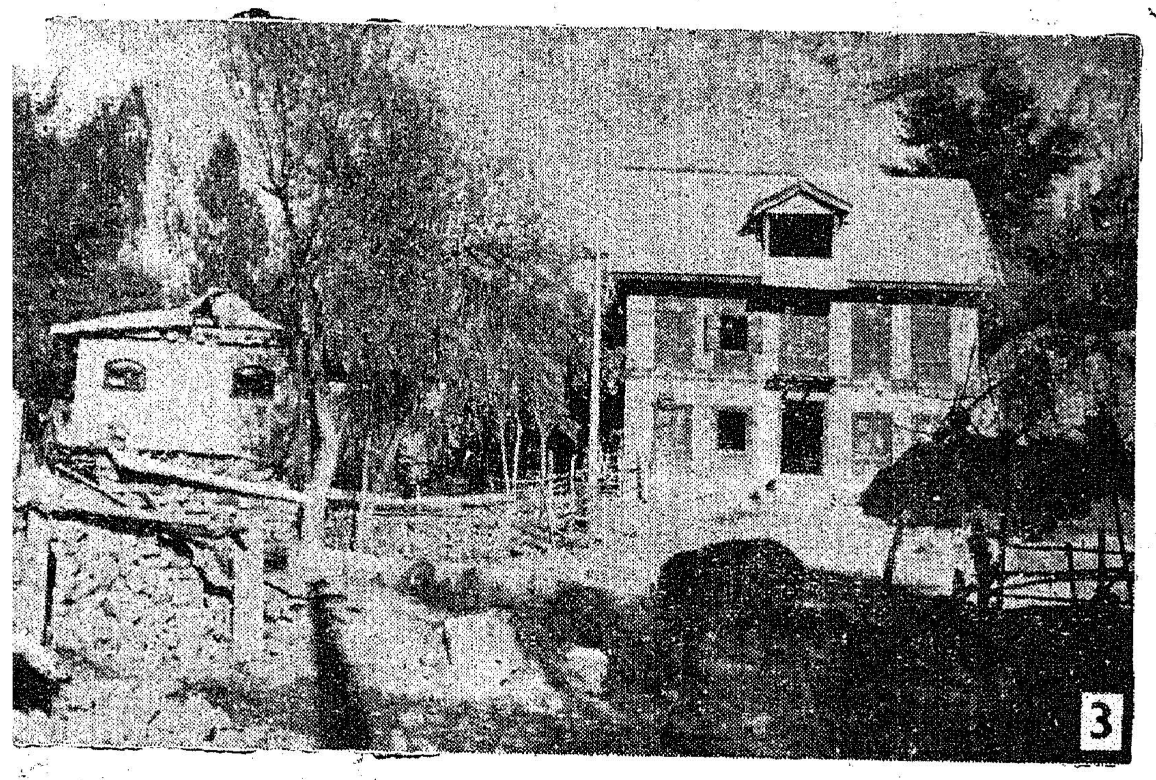
MILES
0
100
TIBET
SIKKIM
Gangtok
NEPAL
Darjeeling
Siliguri
Baghdog
Punakha
BHUTAN
N.E.F.A
Cooch Behar
Gitaldah
Saidpur
Rangpur
Katihar
BRAMAPUTRA
Goalpara
Gauhati
Nongpoh
Shillong
Bhagalpur
GANGES
Mymensingh
Imphal
MANIPUR
E.PAKISTAN
Berhampur
Agartala
TRIPURA
Dacca
Asansol
Burdwan
Khulna
Barrackpore
CALCUTTA
Kharagpur
Kalai Kunda
Chittagong
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL

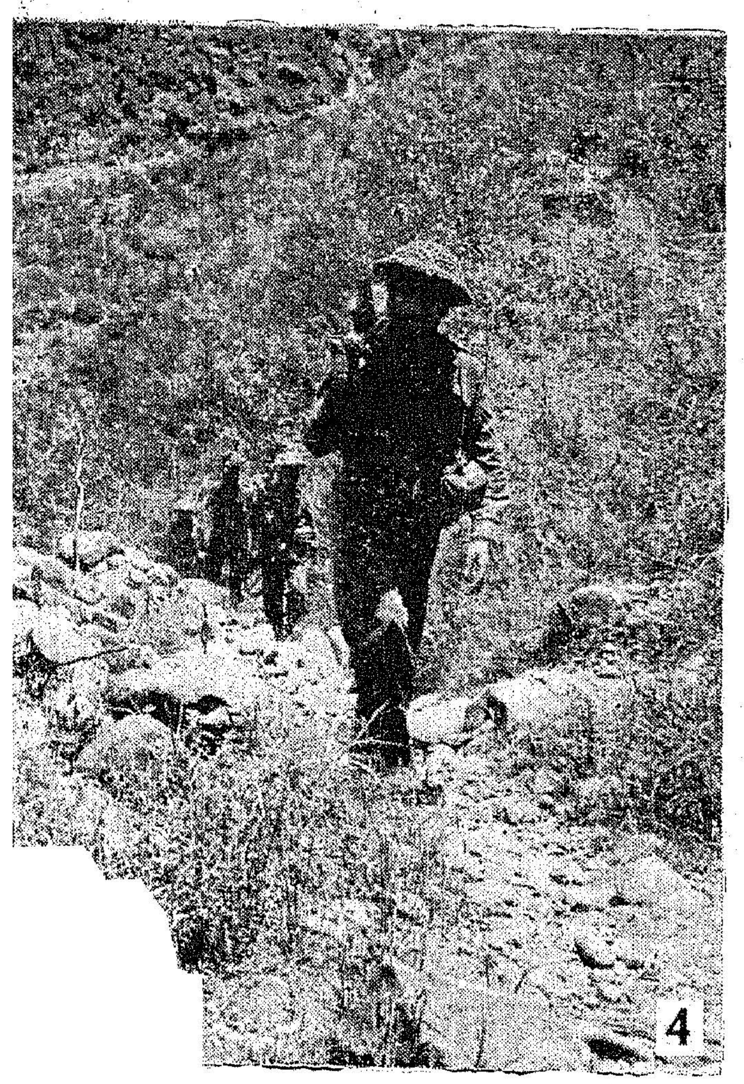


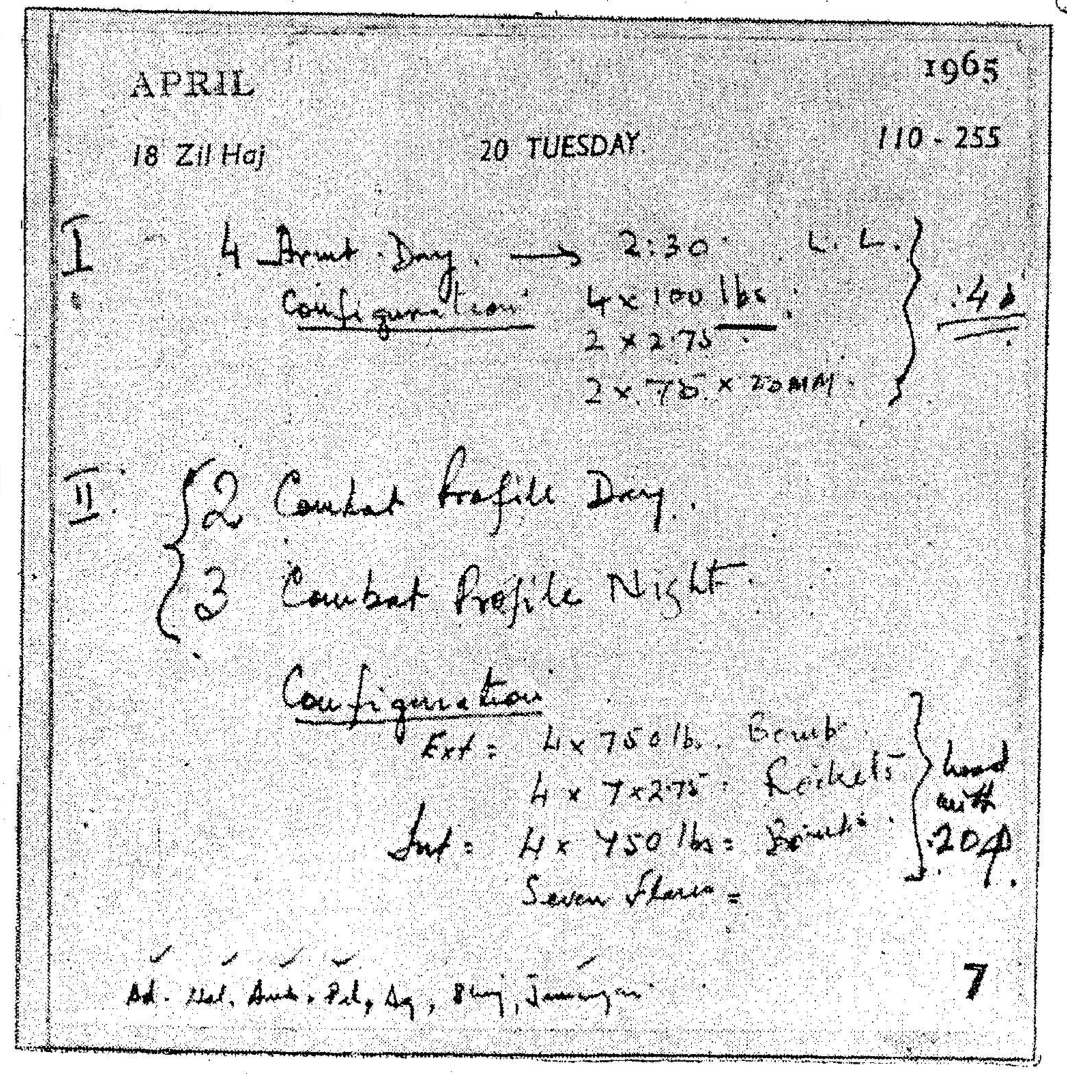


The nation stands by the Jawans








APRIL 1965

18 Zil Haj 20 TUESDAY 110 - 255

I 4 Armt Day → 2:30 L.L.
Configuration: 4 x 100 lbs
2 x 2.75
2 x .75 x 20MM
:40

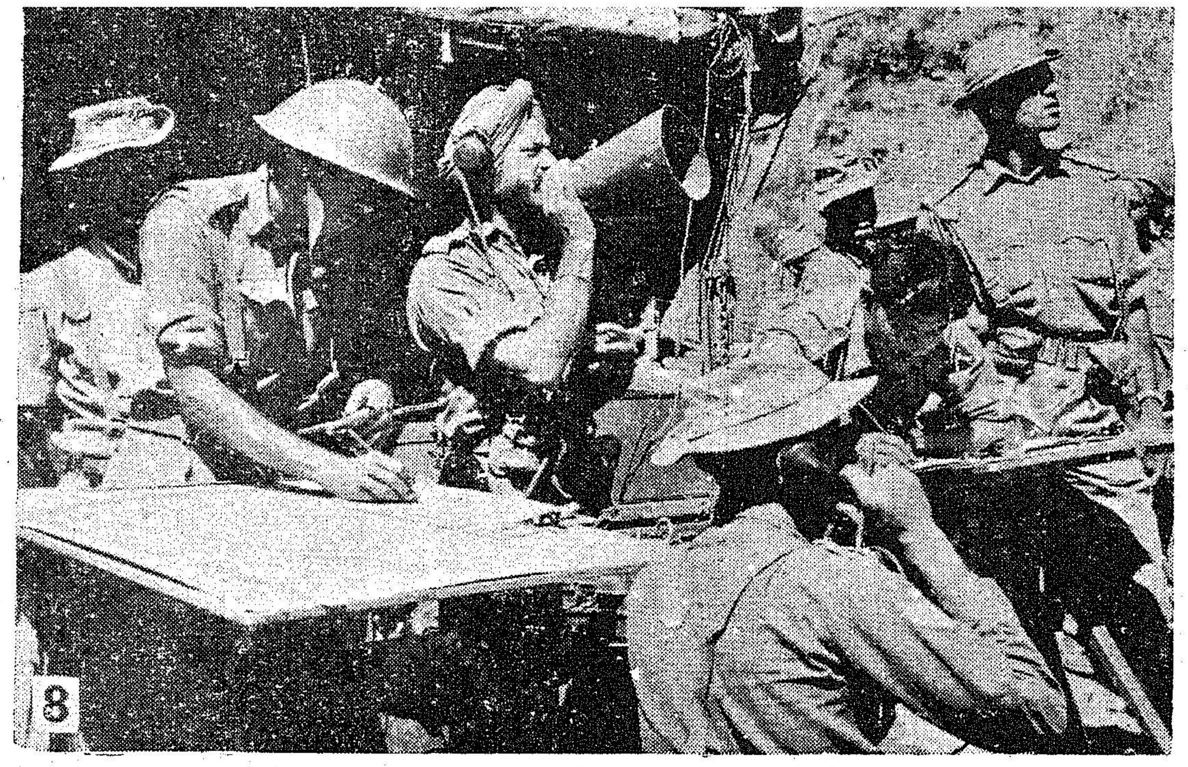
II {2 Combat Profile Day
{3 Combat Profile Night

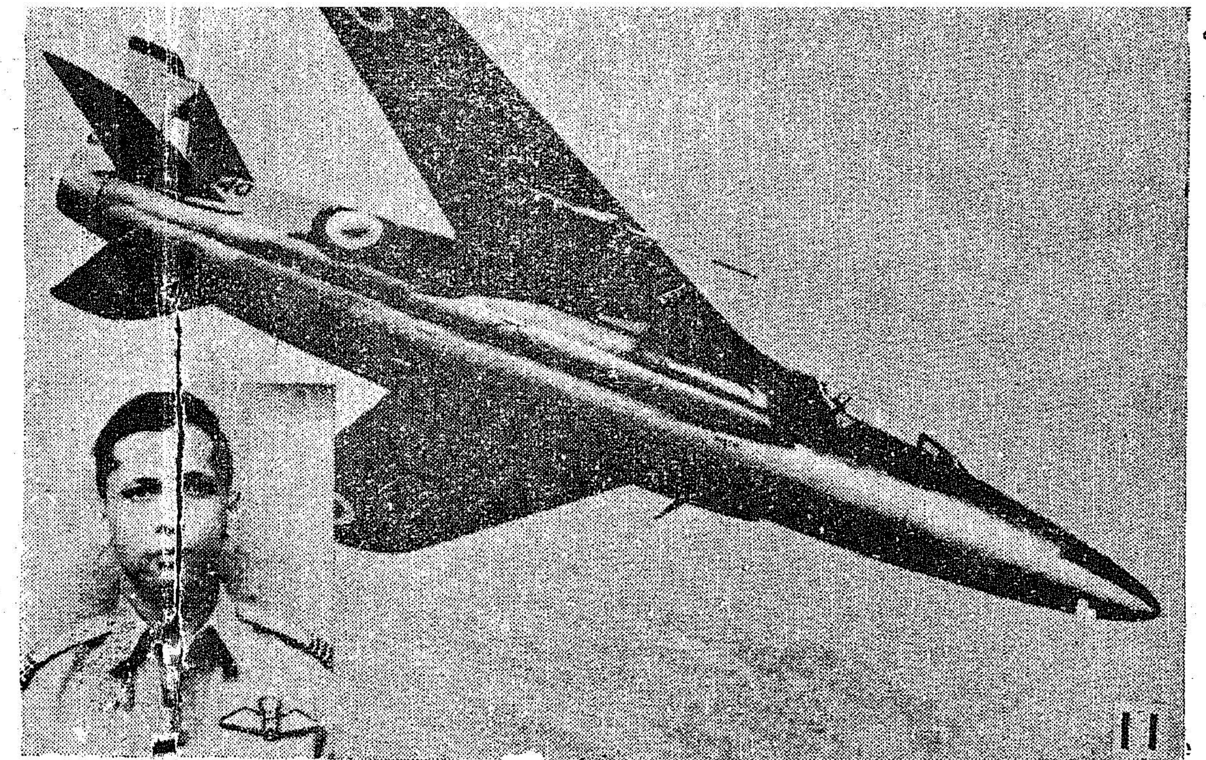
Configuration
Ext: 4 x 750 lb. Bomb
4 x 7 x 2.75: Rockets
Int: 4 x 750 lbs: Bomb
Seven Stars =
load with 204.

Ad. Hal. Amb. Pal, Aq, 8hy, Jamnagar

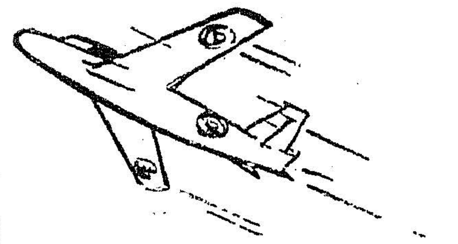
7

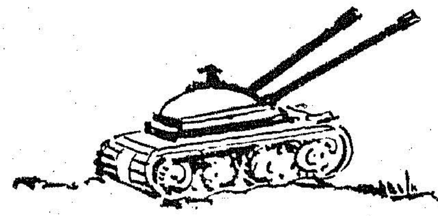
1. Our Security forces on the vigil.
2. Infiltrators came.
3. A typical village destroyed by infiltrators.
4. Mooping up operation.
5. Some of the infiltrators captured.
6. Despite the disturbance normal life goes on in Srinagar.
7. A page from the diary of a Pakistan pilot which reveals that the aggression is a planned one.

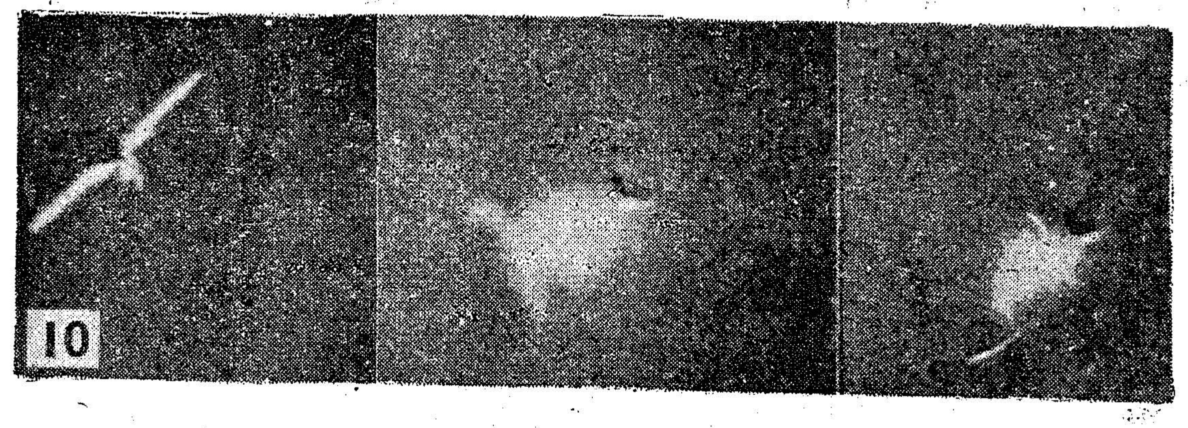




Saga of our army's valour and heroism







8. A base camp of the command post of our army somewhere in the forward area.

9. Our forces advancing to neutralise Pak. posts.

10. A Pak. Sabre jet shot down by our Gnot fighter disintegrating in mid air.

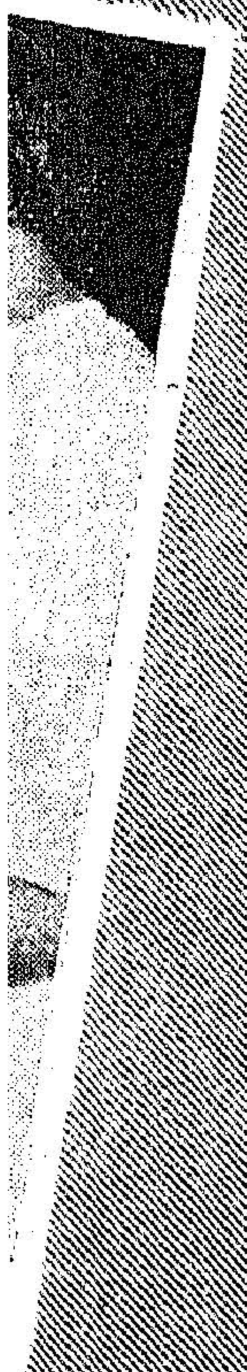
11. Composite photograph of our Gnot fighter plane and Sqn. Ldr. Trevor Keelor who shot down Pak's American made fighter plane using the Gnot.

12. The fate of a Pak. Plane.

13. Some of our pilots who have made history in mauling the Pak's Air force.

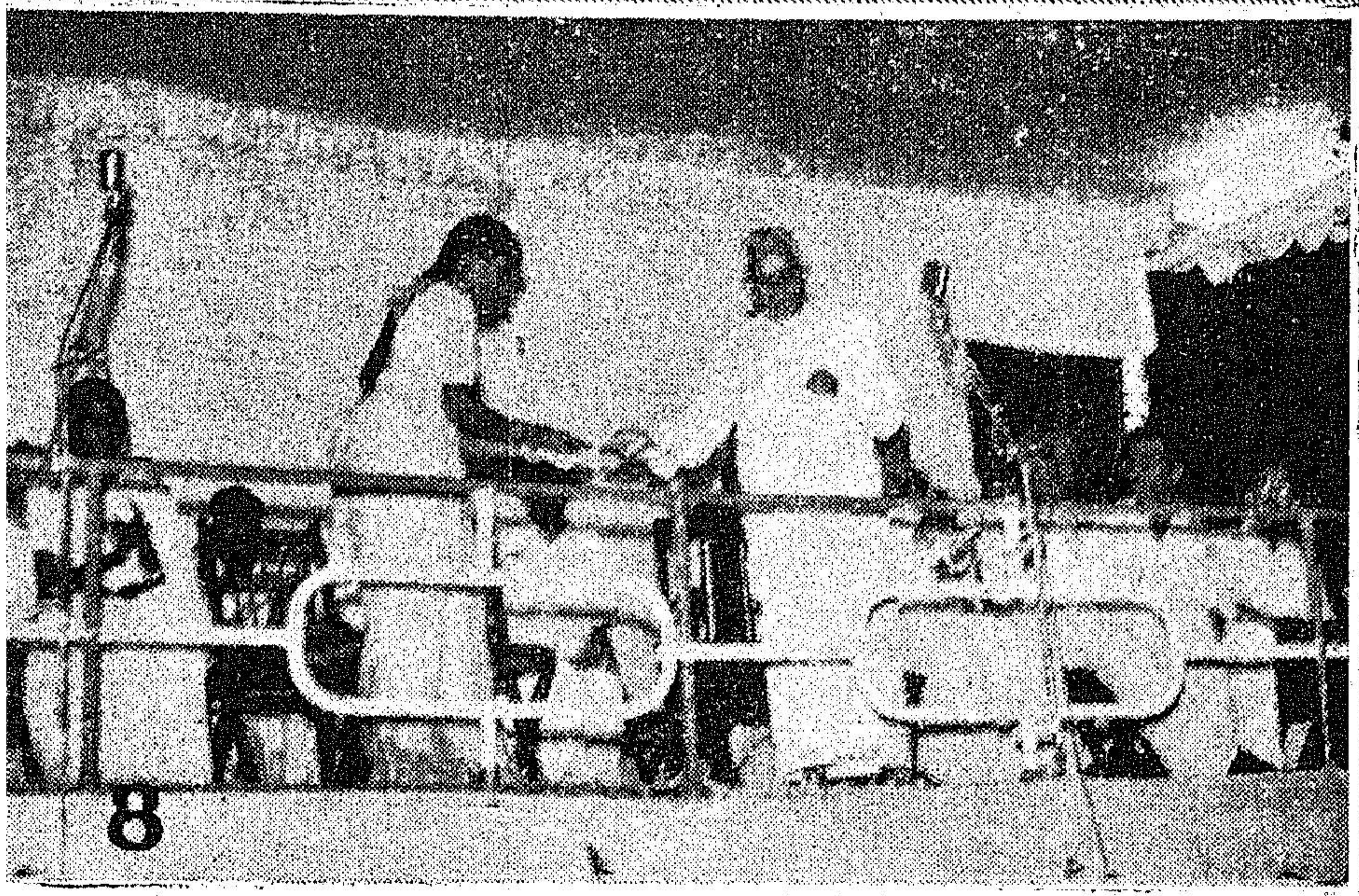
6

7

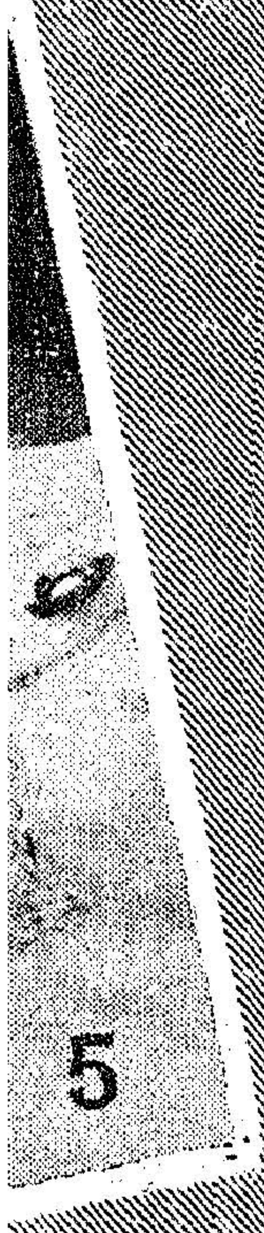


1. The Vice President, Dr. Zakir Hussain comforting the wounded jawans in the Delhi cantonment military hospital. 2. The Prime Minister Sri L. B. Shastri, receiving a cheque for Rs. 7,501 from the All-India Federation of Deaf and Dumb in aid of the National Defence Fund. 3. A mobile canteen to refresh our Forces. 4. Sri L. B. Shastri receiving donation from Delhi iron merchants, for the National Defence Fund. 5. Civilians cheering up our jawans.

9

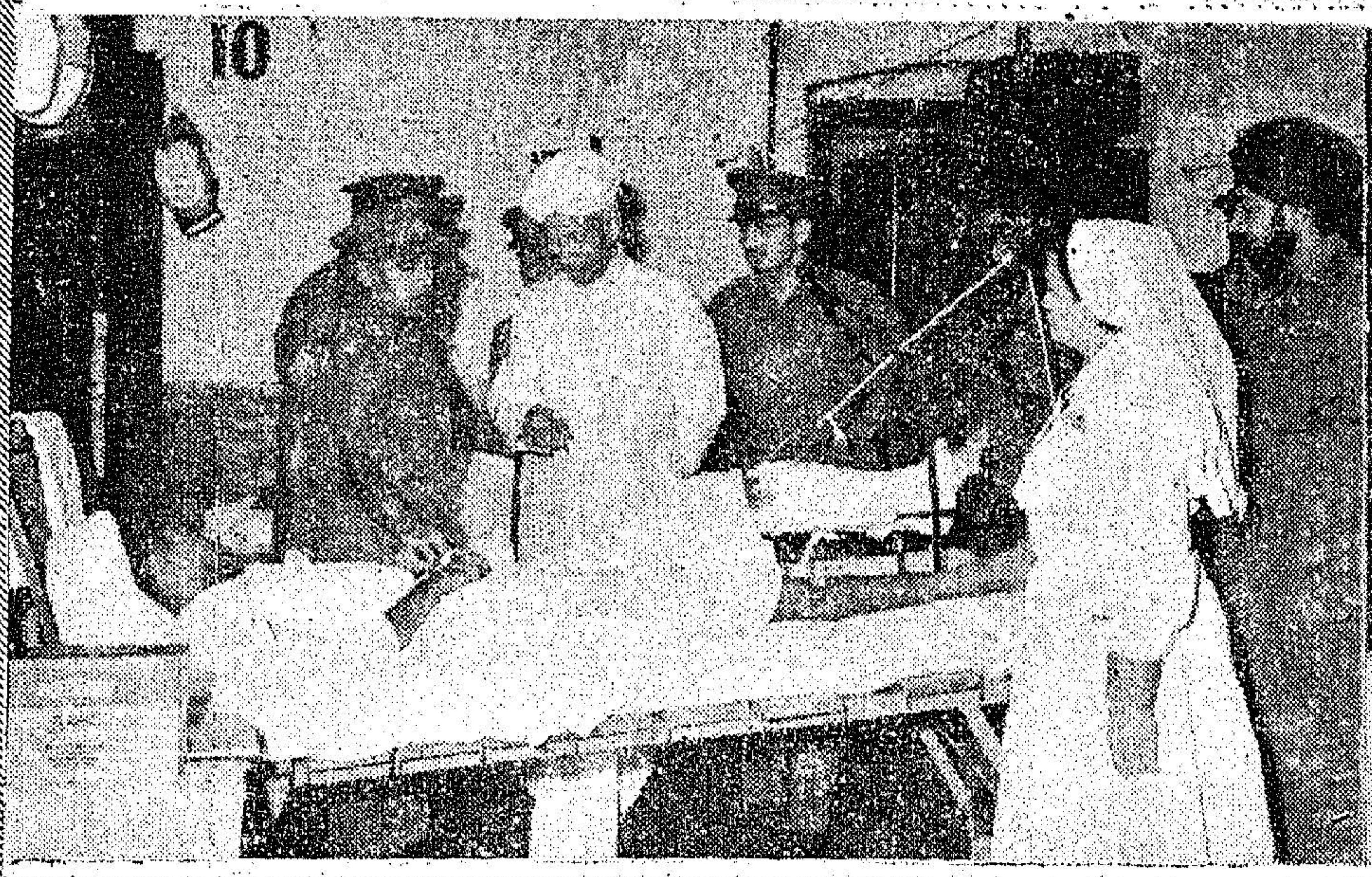


8

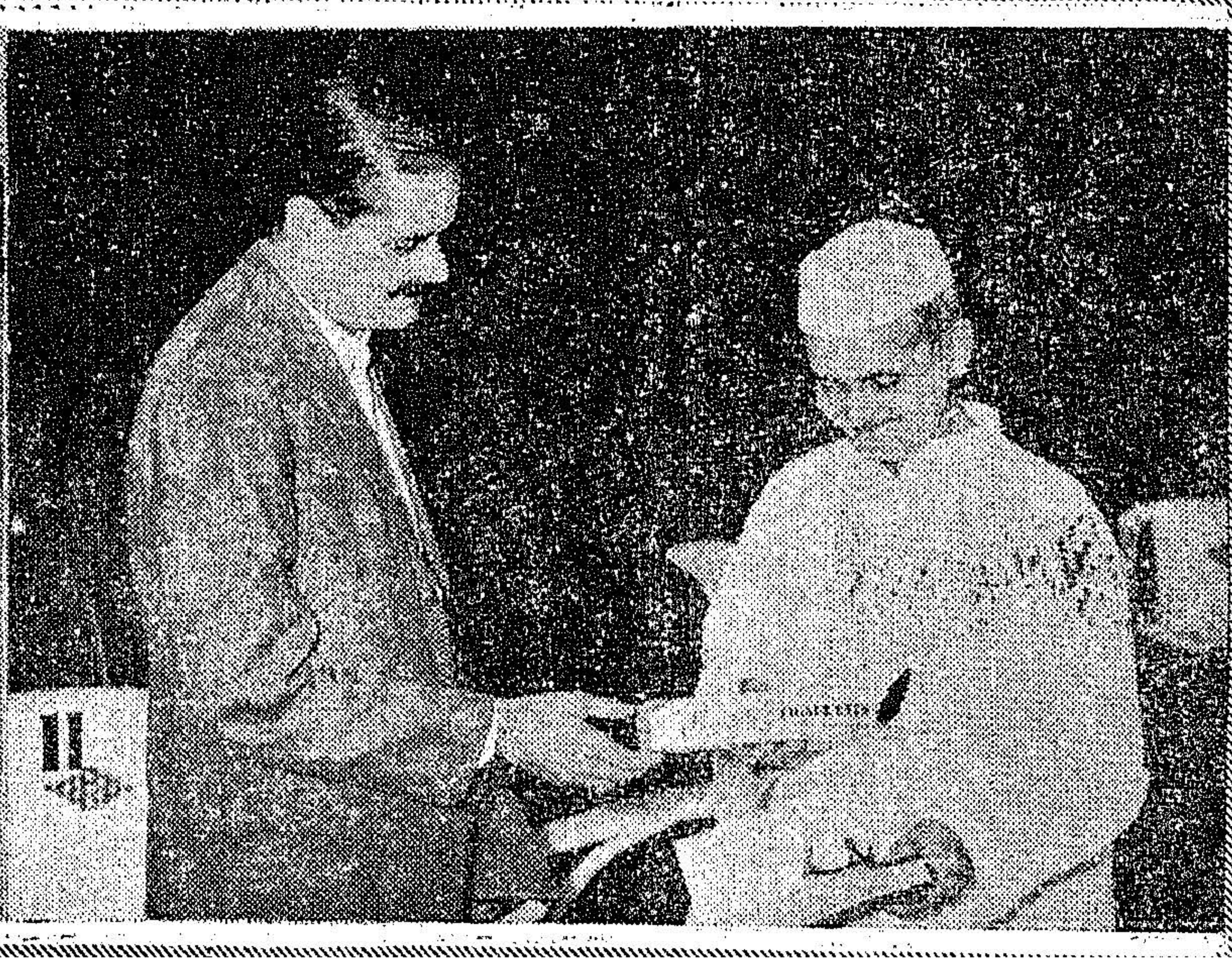


5

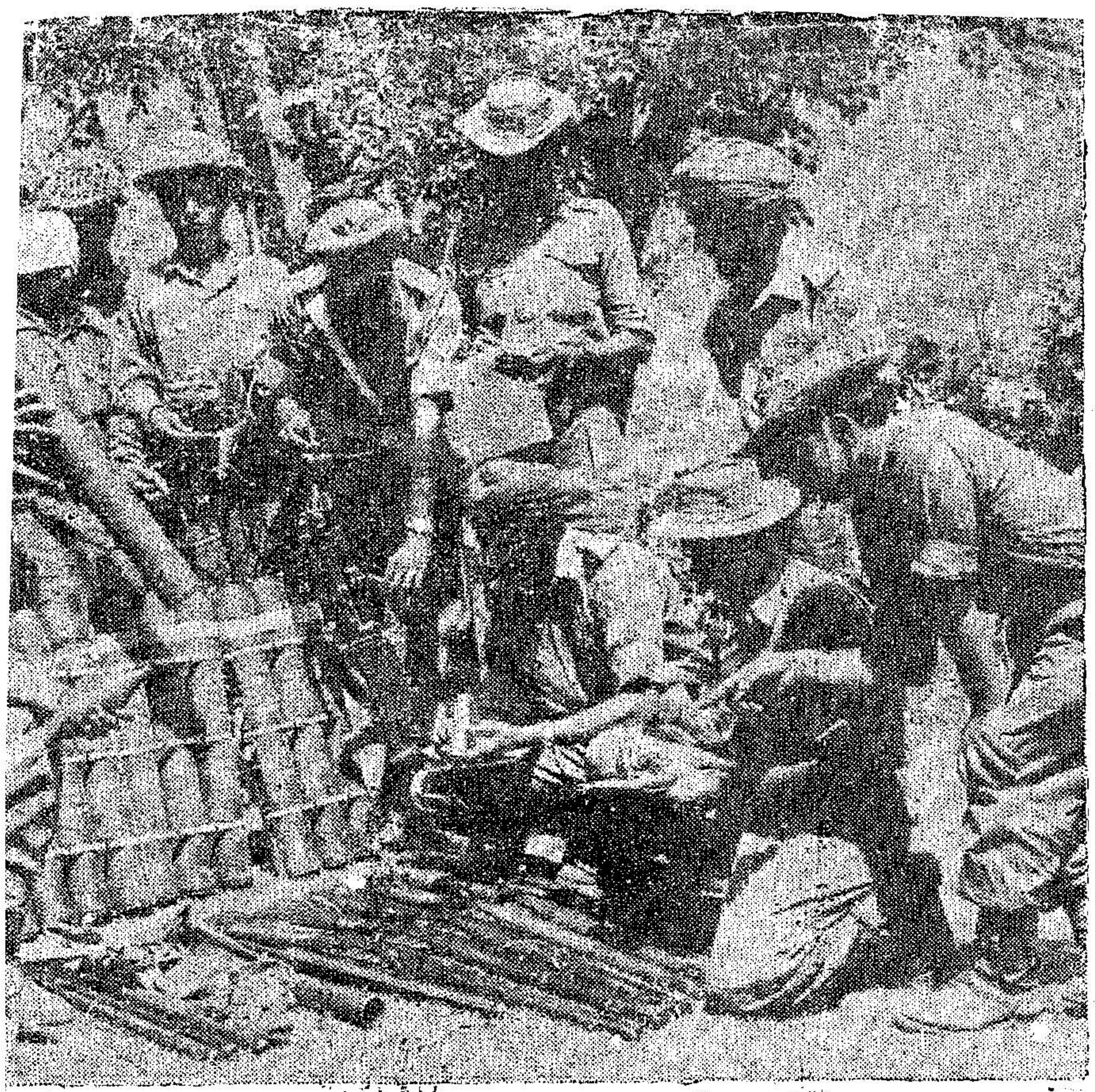
6. A Police Officer congratulating a villager who captured a paratrooper dropped by Pak. 7. Two other villagers who have put brave fight in rounding up the Paratroopers. 8. In Madras, People contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund. 9. Even a Sadhu donates his woolen rug for the jawans. 10. The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan talking to a jawan recovering from battle injuries in a military hospital. 11. The Prime Minister receiving donation from Golden Tobacco Company in kind.

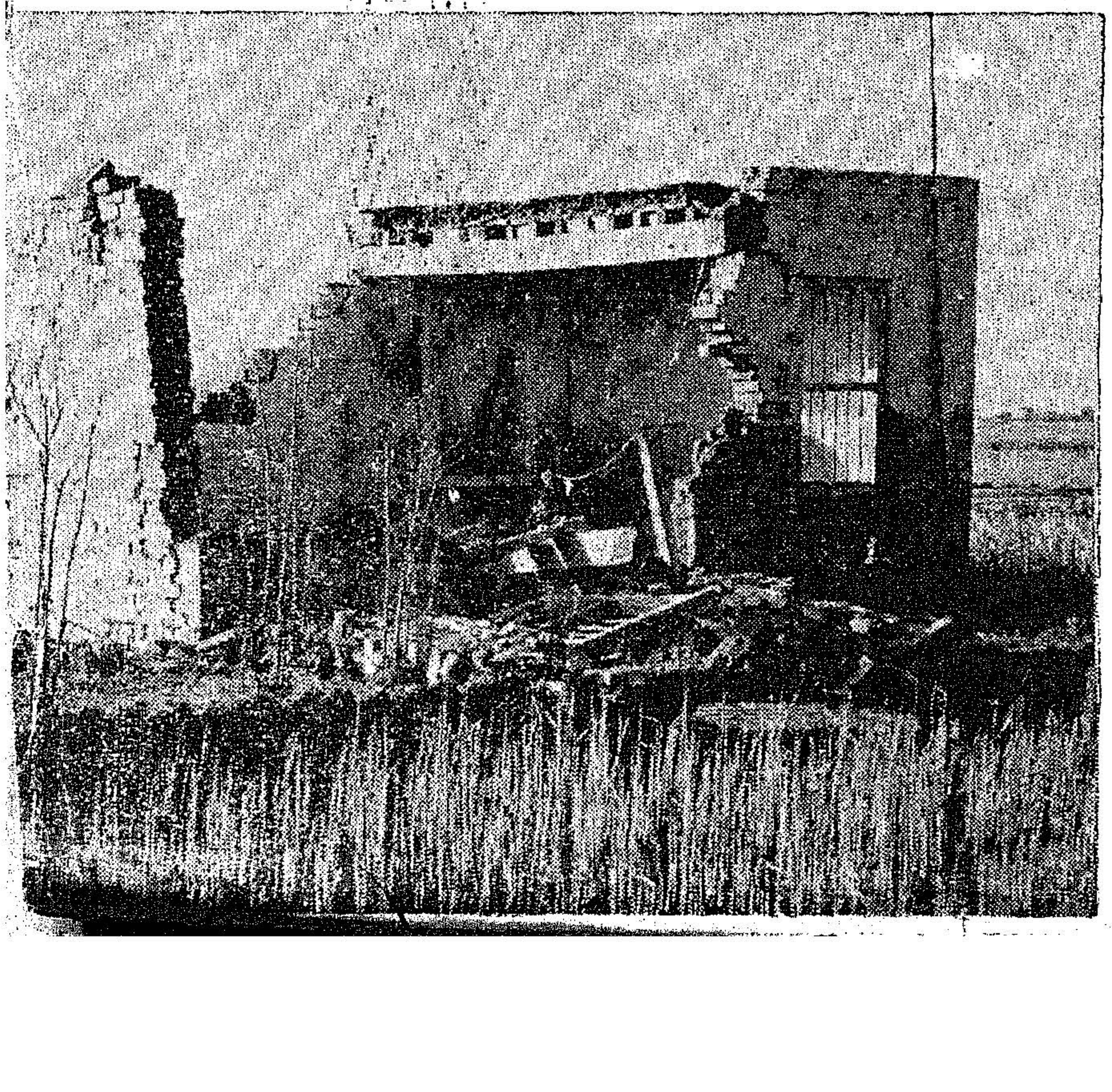


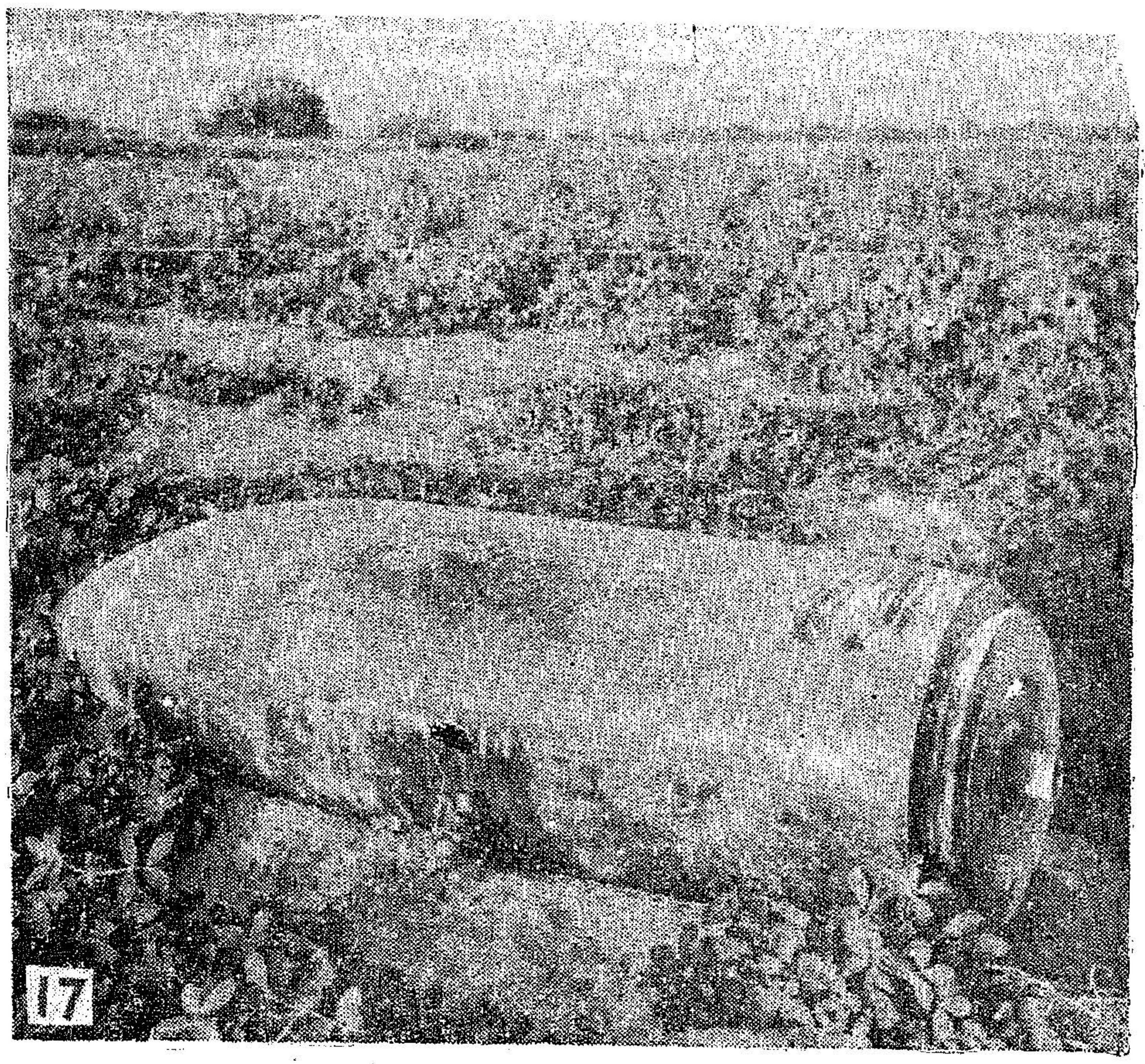
10



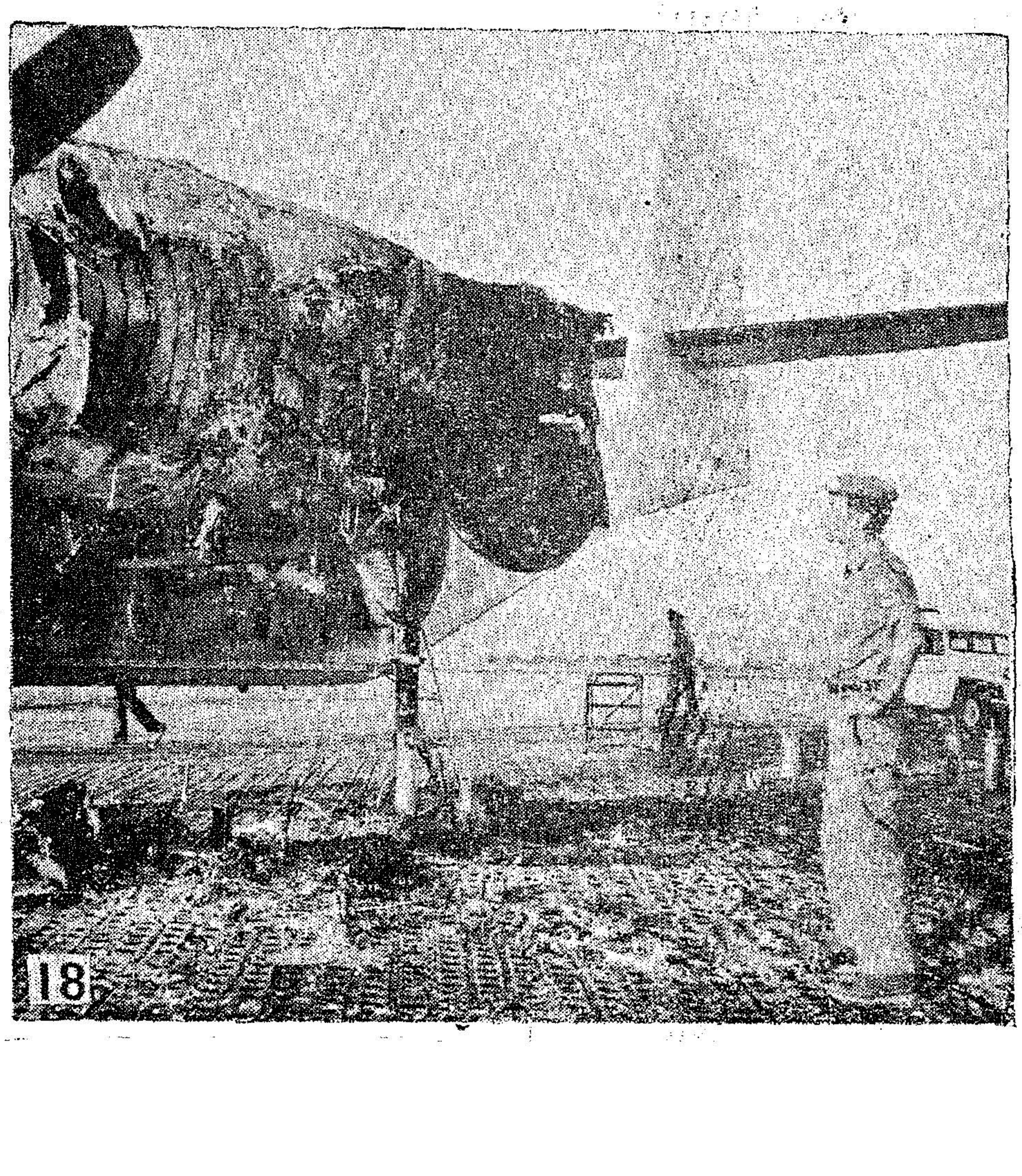
11







14. Some of the ammunitions captured from the enemy.
15. One of the so called invincible Patton tanks of Pakistan destroyed by our army.
16. Picture of a Gurudwara destroyed by Pak. jets.
17. An unexploded 750 lb. bomb dropped by Pak. bombers.
18. Pak. has not spared even the U. N. Caribou aircraft.



Pakistan : 1947–1965, A Parallel

Except for one difference, that unlike 1947 the infiltrators were instructed to befriend the local Kashmiri population and to terrorise them in cases of non-co-operation, the pattern of Pakistan's veiled invasion of Kashmir in 1965 is the same as in 1947.

Pakistan Government's denials of complicity also bear the same mask.

On January 15, 1948, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations emphatically denied "their giving aid and assistance to the so-called invaders or having committed any act of aggression". Today, Z. A. Bhutto follows in the footsteps of his predecessor in office by protesting innocence and disclaiming responsibility for the attack. Other leaders and the Pakistan press and radio have joined the chorus too.

The design in 1947

It was only after Pakistan had been found out by the world press and impartial observers that Sir Zafrullah Khan was obliged to inform the members of the United Nations Commission on Kashmir, months after the invasion, that "the Pakistan Army had at the time three Brigades of regular troops in Kashmir".

Today the pattern is the same. After a fortnight's vehement denials, the Pakistani President admitted involvement of Pakistan troops.

In 1947, the invasion of Kashmir, began as early as 22nd October, not by irregulars, not by a lot of hooligans, but under the orders of the then Governor-General, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. This time again reliable evidence shows that the instigation for the present wave of armed intrusions came from President Ayub himself. The puppet President of Pakistan - Occupied Kashmir, Abdul Hamid Khan, disclosed in Rawalpindi after his meeting with President Ayub on January 5, 1965, that he felt re-assured that Ayub "would take more drastic measures to bring about liberation of Kashmir."

The pattern for preparation of the mass scale raids and whipping up mass hysteria in Pakistan is also broadly on the same lines, though more intensive this time.

A special organization for intensive training of the raiders was set up at Murree (West Pakistan) under Lt. Gen. Akhtar Hussain Malik, General Officer Commanding the 12 Infantry Division of Pakistan, to conduct what was described "Operation Gibralter". To emphasise personal interests President Ayub Khan addressed them personally to explain to them their task of creating confusion and chaos in Kashmir.

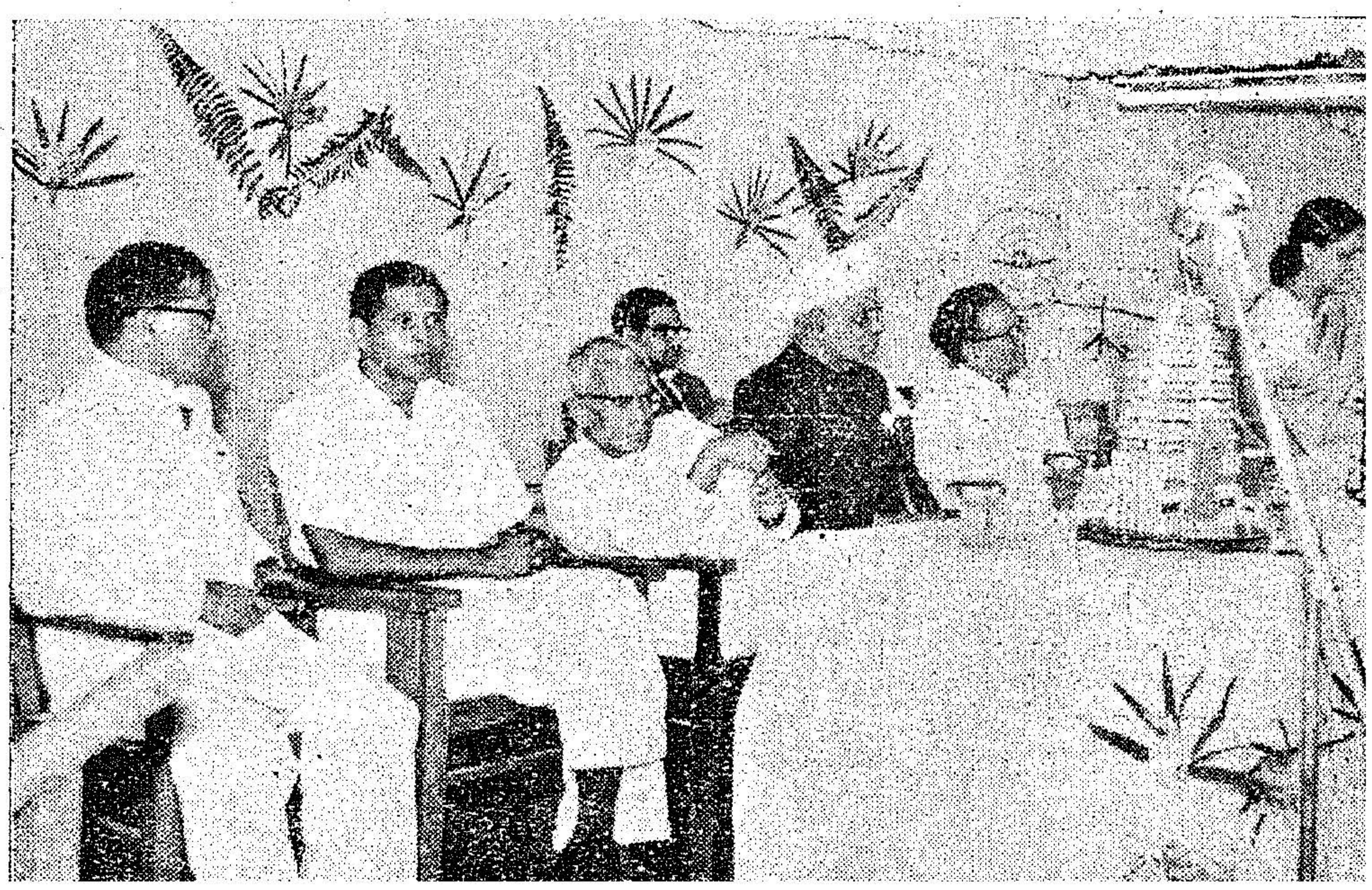
Premeditated attack

Hectic military preparations have been going on since the beginning of the present year to impart more intensive training to the armed personnel in guerilla warfare. A number of Pakistani officers have been receiving training in the guerilla methods from Chinese army instructors since September 1963.

By May 1965, arrangements had been finalised for active hostility. General Mohammad Musa Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, paid two visits to the forward areas bordering the Cease-fire Line in May 1965. In his second tour on May 30, he was accompanied by his planning staff also. He met a number of senior field formation Commanders and their staff officers in a Conference to discuss with them the state of preparedness of Pakistan troops in the field. The Pakistan Commander-in-Chief was confident that all steps had been completed to deal with any eventuality.

At a meeting held in Abbottabad on May 29, a Ten-man Action Committee was set up to carry out subversive activities.

At a special function got up for the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Medical College at Chingleput, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Petroleum and Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health laid foundation stones for the College and Hostel Blocks and Staff Quarters, respectively.



An Ordinance setting up a Mujahid Force as an integral part of the Pakistani Army, was promulgated on June 8, 1965. The Ordinance was approved by the National Assembly on June 21 and the strength of the force was fixed at 1,50,000.

Attack on Kashmir

The final planning for the Kashmir attack commenced in Pakistan in the third week of May 1965, while negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Rann of Kutch boundary dispute were in progress.

Simultaneously, non-official activity was also inspired on an all-Pakistan scale to prepare public opinion for hostile action against India.

(i) A so-called Kashmir liberation movement was hatched.

(ii) Tribal leaders, like Malik Spaingul, were made to hold out threats of guerilla warfare.

(iii) Pakistani officials sponsored a protest day to enlist popular support.

(iv) During the Provincial Assembly election campaign in West Pakistan in May, Jehad was openly preached against India and the Jamait-e-Mujahideen was got going.

(v) Majlis-i-Tahafuz-i-Pakistan observed "Jehad Day" throughout the country on May 21, 1965, with the same object quickly followed by a Protest Day after two days.

President's Mujahid Fund was launched in April and the National Bank of Pakistan and the United Bank gave large donations for the Mujahids.

The raiders were organized into eight "Forces" each of them composed of six companies of 110 men each, commanded by regular Pakistani Army Officers of the rank of Major. Each Company had at least three N.C.Os. and 19 Para Baluch of the Special Service Group.

Task of infiltrators

The tasks allotted to the infiltrators were destruction of bridges; disruption of lines of communication; raiding of Indian Army convoys, Headquarters, supply dumps, police stations and important installations; inflicting casualities on troops, civilian officials and V.I.Ps.

The targets selected by the raiders in Srinagar, Kargil and Tithwal were mainly military and even General Nimmo, United Nations' Chief Military Observer in Kashmir admitted that armed Pakistani crossings were "fairly massive".

Even though the objective was military, the raiders indulged in indiscrimate arson, looting and shooting of unarmed civilians, as it was done in 1947 and 1948.

There is also photographic evidence. An Associated Press photographer, an American, flew over a section of Kashmir in October 1947 and said that he saw more than twenty villages in flames. The villages, in an area ten miles long and ten miles wide, apparently had been set fire to by the Muslim invaders who were scouring the valley and moving in the direction of Srinagar. In a report in the New York Times, dated 10th November 1947, we read the following:

"Baramula, India, 10th November—The city had been stripped of its wealth and young women before the tribesmen fled in terror at midnight, Friday, before the advancing Indian Army. Surviving residents estimate that 3,000 of their fellow townsmen, including four Europeans and a retired British Army Officer, known only as Colonel Dykes, and his pregnant wife, were slain."

This time Pakistani air strike on a prayer congregation in a mosque, in the Chhamb area, is exactly in the same reckless spirit.

Kashmir people

In 1947, the Kashmir population bravely came out in defence of Kashmir. Take one example Robert Trumbell in a despatch in November 1947 made the following report:—

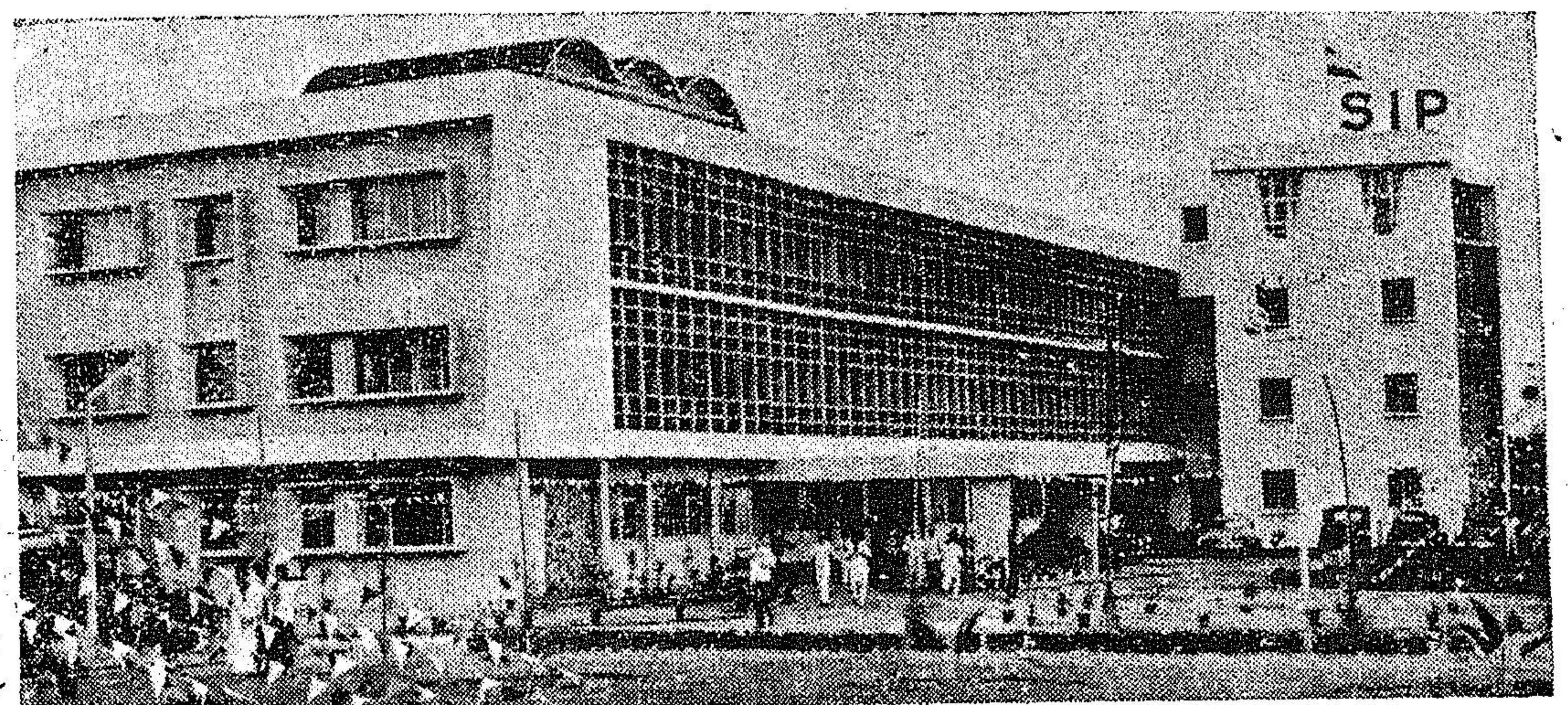
"In Baramula the towns-people told me of a young Muslim shopkeeper who had sacrificed his life rather than recant in his creed of religious tolerence. His martyrdom had taken place almost under the shadow of the Convent walls, and in the memory of the devoted Kashmiris he was fast assuming the stature of a saint."

"He—Mir Magbool Sherwani—must have been a sort of Robin Hood character, from the stories the towns-people told me, championing peasants who could not pay their exorbitant taxes, pitching into the police when he found them beating up some luckless victim, bolstering up the resistance of the people against their many oppressions."

This time again it was a Muslim *Gujjar* from a village near Srinagar, who first informed the Kashmir Police of the infiltrators' movements a few miles outside Srinagar.

Newspaper readers have seen numerous other reports of people of Kashmir State rising to the defence of their hearths and homes and in support of their Government.

This is the most heart-warming aspect of the tragic drama going on in Kashmir now. And this is the aspect which the Pakistan ruling clique is most anxious to keep away from Pakistan people who are being whipped into anti-Indian war hysteria.



The Surgical Instruments Plant Goes In to Production

Sri O. V. ALAGESAN,
Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

The Surgical Instruments Project at Nandambakkam near Madras commissioned on September 1, 1965 *is one of the three projects undertaken by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, with Soviet collaboration and assistance. The other Projects are the Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh and the Synthetic Drugs Project at Hyderabad. The cost of all the three projects comes to about Rs.* 47 *crores.*

The Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras is the first major project in the country devoted to the manufacture of surgical instruments. About 166 *different types of instruments will be produced by this Plant.*

The inauguration of the production of the Surgical Instruments Plant, is a proud day for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals as this is the first of the three plants to go into production. I would like to express the hope on this occasion that the other two also, namely, the Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh, and the Synthetic Drugs Project at Hyderabad, will follow suit and go into production as per schedule.

Soviet collaboration

As you know, all these three projects have been undertaken with Soviet collaboration and assistance. The cost of all the projects comes to about Rs. 47 crores, including townships. The Soviet Government has made available most of the credit necessary to meet the foreign exchange cost of the projects. They have also provided the technical know-how and training facilities to Indian technicians. Soviet experts have been associated with the construction of this project at all stages. What we see today is yet another shining example of Indo-Soviet Co-operative effort. I would like to express on behalf of the Government of India and on behalf of all of you our appreciation and gratitude for the assistance rendered by the Government of Soviet Union, Messrs. Technoexport and the Soviet technicians that have participated in the building of this project.

First major unit

This project is, indeed, the first major unit devoted to the manufacture of a variety of instruments used in general surgery, opthalmology, gynaecology and other branches of medicine. The few units in the country that are engaged in the manufacture of medical appliances have hither to been concentrating on such items

Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals commissioned the Surgical Instruments Project near Madras. Chief Minister presided. They are seen inspecting the plant.

as operation tables, hospital furniture and other hospital requirements. There are, perhaps, a few small-scale, units which have been attempting to make a few sophisticated instruments. But now, with the commencement of Commercial production at this plant, a great future is being opened in regard to the indigenous manufacture and availability of a variety of instruments.

We are at present importing yearly surgical instruments to the tune of about Rs. 75 lakhs. The 166 different types of instruments, and the 2·5 million pieces comprising them, that will be manufactured in the final phase of production in this plant will obviate these imports and meet most of the requirements of the country in that range. Their value in production has been estimated to be Rs. 2·7 crores.

Research Wing

I am glad to say that proto-types of these instruments received from the Soviet Union were distributed widely in the country and subjected to tests by leading surgeon. Most of them have been accepted as satisfying international standards and a few modifications to suit Indian conditions have been suggested by a committee of eminent surgeons. It is proposed to carry out the modifications in the designs of the particular types of instruments. I hope that in the coming years, as this factory develops the necessary skills, it may be able to introduce new items of instruments and also bring in new patents and designs, thus aiding the surgical skills of the country.

I also hope that the management of this plant will not only think in terms of progressively meeting the internal requirements, but think in terms of exporting their wares at competitive prices to other countries. All this will require very vigorous research. It is only research that will enable us to keep abreast of the latest developments of technology in other parts of the world. I hope a research wing attached to the plant will be organised for the purpose in the near future.

An industry of this nature requires a very large number of sets of jigs, dies, tools and fixtures for operational purposes. The Soviet Union have been able to give only two sets of these and the tool room of the plant, which was commissioned in October 1964, has been engaged in multiplying these items several times. The main raw materials required for the plant, such as special steels, stainless steel, carbon steel, die and tool steel, etc., amounting to about 1,000 tonnes, have been initially imported from the Soviet Union. But our dependence for these raw materials on other countries should cease with the development of alloy steel and stainless steel production within the country.

Generally we hear criticisms that public sector projects take a long time to build and have very long gestation periods. I am glad to say that this unit of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has adhered to schedule and is going into production right on time. I should like to congratulate all those concerned, Soviet and Indian, from the Project Administrator down to the smallest worker, for having achieved this happy result. I have no doubt they will continue to work hard and reach full production in record time.

Facilities for workers

I should like to take this opportunity to touch upon another aspect, namely, the social objectives that go with public sector projects. If the total cost of this project comes to Rs. 5·1 crores, as much as Rs. 1·6 crores represents the cost of township with all facilities such as school, dispensary, etc., meant for about 50 per cent of an ultimate strength of 1,300 workers. This comes to about 32 per cent of the cost of the project. Since the cost of these social overheads enters into the capital structure of the project, the economics of the project will continue to be affected by this.

Often unfavourable comparisons are sought to be made between public sector units, whose capital structure includes such social costs, and private sector units which are not troubled by any social conscience. Hence, I would venture to suggest that the State should come forward to provide the wherewithal for such housing schemes. This will enable us to assess the working of public sector units more realistically than is the case now.

I should also take this opportunity to thank the Madras Government for their continued co-operation and assistance in the building of this factory. Not only did they give about 200 acres of land free of cost, but were always ready to come to the assistance of the officers of the factory at all times. If the factory goes into production on time today, part of the credit should go to the Government of Madras, as it would not have been possible but for their active help and assistance. I have no doubt in my mind that it is the policy of active assistance and a certain sympathatic attitude on the part of the State Government that have created the wonderful industrial climate in Madras today which is able to attract both private entrepreneurs and the Central Government to set up their projects here.

NO POWER CAN IMPERIL OUR FREEDOM

To-day when we are faced with a grim situation. Let us recall the words of our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who, on a similar occasion, when our integrity and freedom were in danger, said:

"We explored avenues for an honourable settlement by peaceful methods. That was our policy all over the world, and we tried to apply it even in our own country. We know the horrors of war in this age to-day, and we have done our utmost to prevent war from engulfing the world. But all our efforts have been in vain in so far as our own frontier is concerned, where a powerful and unscrupulous opponent, not caring for peace or peaceful methods, has continuously threatened us and even carried these threats into action.

The time has, therefore, come for us to realise fully this menace that threatens the freedom of our people and the independence of our country. I say so even though I realise that no power can ultimately imperil the freedom we have won at so much sacrifice and cost to our people after long ages of foreign domination.

But, to conserve that freedom and integrity of our territory we must gird up our loins and face this greatest menace that has come to us since we became independent. I have no doubt in my mind that we shall succeed. Everything else is secondary to the freedom of our people and of our Motherland and if necessary everything else has to be sacrificed in this great crisis."

(Jawaharlal Nehru in his broad-cast to the Nation on October 22, 1962, when China mounted an unprovoked massive attack on India.)

Development of Automobile Industry in Madras

SRI V. RAMIAH, *Minister for Food.*

Madras is one among the few States which has a well developed network of Road Transport System in India. Along with this development some foundation has also been laid for the manufacture of automobiles such as trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, tractors. Even more noteworthy feature is the development of a wide range of ancillary industries particularly in the Industrial Estates of the State. A major portion of the automobiles produced in this State is being supplied to the Army.

Madras State has not been perhaps in the forefront in business and industrial development. Nevertheless, we have realised the importance of development of roads and road transport, not only as a means of development, but also as a method of taking this development to the remote corners of the country, so that we are able to truly achieve a socialistic pattern of industrial development. While it is sometimes stated that the taxation of vehicles in this State is heavy, I am sure you will appreciate that we have used these funds wisely for the development of highways, village and district roads and for providing safe and comfortable travel, in a State which is not well endowed with other methods of transport.

Transport equipment

Along with road transport, naturally goes the manufacturing transport equipment. In this also, some foundations have been laid in the manufacture of trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, tractors and other equipment. Even more importantly a wide range of ancillary industries has been developed, to supply various components and semi-finished items to the main manufactures. This is the way in which industry has developed in modern countries abroad, and it is natural that it should be so here. I would, in particular, draw attention to the development of ancillary industries in the Industrial Estates that have been set up in Guindy, Ambattur and in other centres in the State. I can say with some pride that these have been considered to be object lessons in the experiments of development of Industrial Estates. I would specially bring to your notice the very original conception of an Industrial Estate, completely tailored to the requirements of one industry, and in which private industry has itself taken all the initiative. I refer to the K. R. Sundaram Iyer Industrial Estate. This consists of more than 20 units manufacturing a variety of components used for the manufacture of petrol engines, as well as motor cycles and scooters. This has given self-employment to a number of small and medium entrepreneures, and has also dispersed technical skills over a large number of people.

Such an experiment has great significance for our country, because in addition to large factories with a number of machines and workers under one roof, small and medium shops functioning in their own conducive surroundings, will encourage the spread of enterprise and technology wider and more effectively and in addition provide a number of new nuclei for future development.

In many of this developments the industries department of the Madras Government have given every encouragement and help to the Small Scale as well as Large Scale Industries. I can say that it is a policy of this Government to give such encouragement and I can give the assurance that any reasonable help and assistance that you may need in the future will be forthcoming in ample measure.

Gaps and deficiencies

Let me now turn to some of the things to which we should give thought as we are entering the Fourth Plan. There are some gaps and deficiencies which we

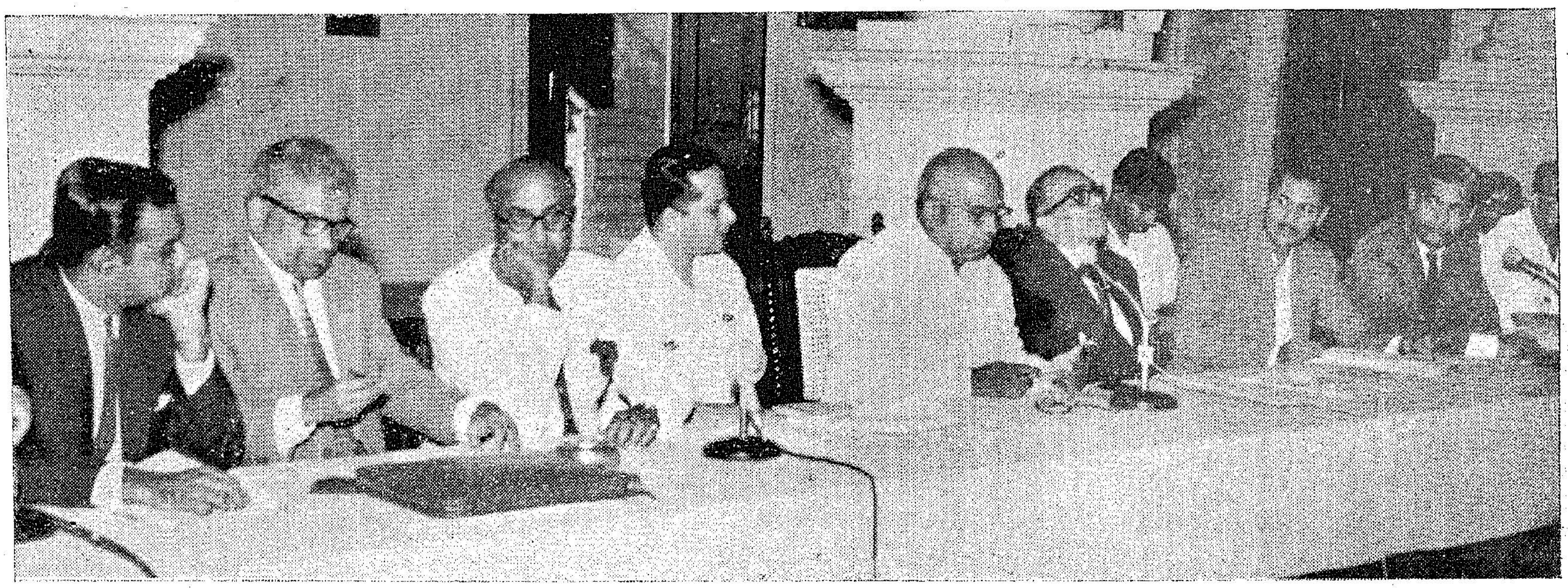
must try to cover. These are particularly in the field of agricultural machinery and road construction equipment. Clearly, we must expand the manufacture of agricultural tractors. We must establish capacities for power tillers, so that the small farmer who cannot afford to have a tractor, is able to cultivate his small field using a power tiller, rather than using a couple of bullocks, involving obvious disadvantages of fodder throughout the year, risk of mortality, etc. There has been remarkable development in agricultural production through the use of power tillers in countries such as Japan and Thailand especially in rice cultivation. It seems to me that this must be attended to as a priority matter. In the field of agricultural implements also, I feel that there should be not only a wider range of equipment, but also manufacture at different centres widely dispersed in different parts of the country, because these are things required by farmers all over the country and which can readily be manufactured by local enterprise, skill and materials, with modest investment. Certainly the State Government, through the means of the Agro-Industries Corporation that we are proposing to set up and by other means will render every help in this field.

Trailers and attachments

In road transport, I think greater attention should be paid to the use of trailers and attachments. We should set up capacities for the manufacture of these items, so that with the same motive power, we are able to transport more goods. This will also involve less strain on road surfaces, as well as cost of bridge work. Perhaps this may also give some benefit to the user in regard to incidence of cost and taxes.

One other aspect to which I would like to draw attention is the maintenance of equipment. While we have been laying some stress on manufacture of finished products, we have not perhaps devoted the same degree of attention to economic utilisation and maintenance of equipment. By this, I mean not only availability of spare parts in adequate quantity at economic prices at various centres, but also equipment for washing, oiling, greasing and such other devices by which the life and performance of machinery is prolonged and improved. I am aware that in this State perhaps there is some sense of consciousness about the need for maintenance and economic utilisation of equipment, even so, I think we have a long way to gò. I think but we should have more garages, more service centres, more maintenance shops and better equipment at these places. I should like to see service centres at reasonable distances along highways and maintenance shops at Taluk and Community Development Centres. Here again, we shall certainly give whatever help we can to encourage these developments. In the desparate situation of foreign exchange that we are facing, it is absolutely vital that every piece of equipment is used to the best advantage and for the longest possible period.

I have only one more thing to say. We all know the desperate situation that we are facing in our borders. Vehicles and transport equipment constitute the basic structure of modern army. This industry has therefore a most important part to play at this junctuie. I am sure that you will discharge your responsibilities as we all shall and be prepared to work and sacrifice for our country.



Sri V. Ramiah, Minister fcr Food, inagurated the meeting of the Development Council for Automobile and Ancillary Industries at Rajaji Hall, Madras.

REMODELLING THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF CAUVERY DELTA

Thanjavur district proudly called the "rice bowl" of Madras State is one of the districts where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme was implemented in India. It covers the more or less the whole area of the Cauvery delta. As such the judicious utilisation of the Water resources of the Cauvery is a sine quo non *for the success of any programme. This has been considered in detail at the Agricultural Seminar organised in Thanjavur district.*

The first phase of remodelling the cauvery the irrigation system of the cauvery delta was attempted simultaneously with the construction of Mettur Reservoir. Firstly, following the Cauvery Committee recommendations, during the period 1928 to 1932, regulators were constructed in the Cauvery Delta on the main rivers and bed dams were converted into regulators. In the second important period between 1932 and 1939, three types of work were undertaken. Remodelling of sluices irrigation through regulators and provision of direct source of supply in places of supply-*cum*-drainage channels. Bunds were strengthened and sluices were remodelled. New regulators were provided and bed dams were converted into regulators select channels were remodelled and direct sources of supply provided for irrigation. After 1940, many of these works were done on an ad hoc basis to meet the specific problems that were brought to notice by ryots under maintenance. Under Special Minor Irrigation Programme also such ad hoc items of works have been continued. The problems in the Fourth Plan project are in continuation of and in line with the remodelling works effected all along. Only instead of their being attempted piece-meal and ad hoc they are brought together with an eye on the improvement of the whole system.

Future Programme

This project envisages the following items of works: (1) Improvement to the main rivers to increase the current capacity of rivers by bringing the banks to required standards so that 30 per cent of the extra capacity over the maximum required supply can be forced in whenever available and to help flush the system periodically, and maintain the rivers in good regime; (2) lining of the rivers in stretches where they traverse completely in porous soil with sandy bed resulting in heavy seepage loss; (3) construction of new regulators across the main and branch rivers, to effect command with the designed discharges and conversion of existing bed dams into regulators to head up water for command; (4) separate supply and drainage channels and (5) providing regulating or control arrangements for the sluices in the main channels.

Pilot schemes for remodelling two channels, the Govinda Cauvery and the Rajan channel, have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2·20 lakhs respectively. The results of the pilot study will be watched and incorporated in the comprehensive scheme to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Panchayat Unions' Role

At present the Government's obligation is only to maintain 123 'A' class channels and the masonry constructions thereon. The 'A' class channels are major channels each irrigating more than 2,000 acres in all, or 1,000 acres covering more than five villages. In the interests of food production and for better efficiency and regulation and control of irrigation, it may be expedient to widen the sphere of responsibilities of the Government. Government can take up improvement of masonry structures and the provision of new sluices not only in the 123 'A' class channels but also in other 'A' class channels particularly because of their long neglect. This will be feasible only on a phased programme and on an order of priorities based on the relative importance of channels and the extent irrigated by each and the number of villages they serve.

The Panchayat Unions can contribute more effectively to the agriculture and irrigation improvements

and maintenance and extensions under them. At present 30 out of 36 Panchayat Unions in the district have surplus budget. There can be no better way of utilizing this surplus than in attending to the 'B' and 'C' class channels, masonry construction works, as silt clearance work is already being done by the Panchayat Unions on a contributory basis. A separate irrigation fund budget too has been suggested. With these Panchayat Unions may be set to repair and remodel all the masonry constructions in 'B' and 'C' class channels strictly according to the technical advice given by the Public Works Department. Once this remodelling is completed the total expenditure on maintenance and operation will become much less. A suitable permanent organization to work within the Panchayat Union may also be devised. An appropriate maintenance provision can also be included in the Panchayat Union Budget.

Crop Pattern

At present water is utilized by flow from field to field. This results in large wastage by drainage, and may also, it is suspected, wash off the manure and fertilizer applied to the upper fields. A pilot scheme for changing the present pattern of field to field irrigation by fixing distributaries, for each field or small irrigation bothies both for irrigation and drainage or separately for each sphere needed, may be tried on the model of Godavari Irrigation which is a new system. Whether this is feasible and economic and what would be the agriculturists' reactions are points that may be dealt with.

The agricultural practice that is being followed in the delta will have also to be taken into consideration in the proposals for modernization. The general practice is to grow a long-term crop which is commenced in July and harvested in January. In about one-third of the delta area two crops are raised between June and January. Thus there is an overlap of the two cropping patterns and maximum pressure is felt at the time of transplantation. Difficulty is not felt during normal years; but distribution of water becomes a greater problem during years of sub-normal South-West Monsoon as the current year. Large quantities are sent down the rivers without commensurate benefits. A system of water management and suitable crop pattern will have to be evolved by which economy in use of water can be effected.

It should be emphasised that a mere remodelling unaccompanied by any change in the irrigation habits of the ryots will not lead to the desired results and may even defeat the object of remodelling. It is therefore necessary to educate and persuade ryots on the economic use of waters as a pre-requisite to and during the remodelling work. In a few typical cases, it is found that the outlay on the remodelling of 'A' class channels which are proposed to be taken up works out in proportion to the total estimate, to 34 to 58 per cent or 50 per cent on the average, the outlay on 'B' and 'C' class channels being the other half. It goes without saying that the effect of improvements of 'A' class channels and provision of sluices for 'B' off-takes will itself make a significant factor on the sufficiency of supply and on the restoration of duty to design and in saving of water. To the extent this is accompanied by education and propagation of the attempted scope for diminished utilization of water for paddy, the tangible

Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Food Minister, who inaugurated Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai is seen talking with the officials. Chief Minister (back to the camera) is also in the picture. (*Right*) Interior view of the Soil Testing Laboratory.

economy in supply will also lead to extension of first crop or even of the ayacut. The experience that in years of inadequate supply and controlled irrigation (as in 1963), yield has appreciably increased, is also worth recapitulating. It will be desirable to bring home these facts to the ryots by a persistent effort and patient extension work and educate ryots in the remodelling.

At present the surface flows from the Mettur Reservoir do not sometimes reach the delta at a sufficiently definite and predictable time. In some years opening has to be post-poned due to insufficient carry-over-storage or for want of adequate monsoon rains and extensions of supplies beyond the original date of closure, etc. The delayed supplies lead to late cultivation of Kuruvai and consequently, the possible interference to standing crop from the North-East Monsoon.

Filter points

To encourage Kuruvai seedlings being-raised prior to the opening of Mettur Reservoir, a scheme of sinking filter points tube wells has been implemented. The filter point is a device for pumping out water from sandy sub-strata. Coarse sand which is a good water bearing strata is quite necessary for efficient functioning of a filter point and therefore its construction is restricted to river beds and areas lying in proximity to perennial sources.

Paddy Yield Trends—Thanjavur

	Year (1)	*Yield per acre* (2)
		LB.
	1950–51	1,530
	1951–52	1,536
	1952–53	1,465
	1953–54	1,626
	1954–55	1,715
	1955–56	1,524
	1956–57	1,660
	1957–58	1,861
	1958–59	1,974
A—	1959–60	2,008
	1960–61	2,016
	1961–62	2,264
	1962–63	2,024
	1963–64	2,019
B—	1964–65	2,385

B—A—377 lb.

377 lb. over 14·0 lakhs of acres—2·40 lakhs tons of paddy.

2·40 lakhs tons of paddy valued at Rs. 400 per ton, comes to 9·60 crores of rupees.

INPUT OUTPUT RATIO

Total Expenditure on Package Programme during Five-Years.	69·73 Lakhs.
Gross Additional Value Resulted in 1964-65 with Annual Potential for the Future.	9·59 Crores.
Benefit Ratio of Package Programme.	1 : 14
Expenditure on Extension Staff only.	49·98 Lakhs.
Benefit Ratio of Extension Work	1 : 19

1:19 ratio is more realistic in terms of benefit accrued to the Farmers as expenditure on Buildings, Transport-vehicles, Tractors, Laboratory and Implement Tractor-Workshop are permanent Assets.

Nurseries raised and irrigated by filter point help transplantation immediately on release of water from Mettur after preparing the fields with regular river supply. Government also are giving loan and subsidy to install pumps at these filter points.

Government has also sanctioned a crash programme to sink 2,000 filter points in the delta area. Action is also being taken to extend electric supply to these filter points.

Tackling Drainage

As it is, the area where the first crop (Kuruvai) is grown in about 3 lakhs of acre is scattered all over the delta area. This necessitates the functioning of all the rivers, channels, branch channels, etc., throughout the delta during the Kuruvai season. This results in wastage of water due to transmission. Zoning the Kuruvai cultivation may lead to economic use of water. It may be possible to divide the delta into suitable zones, and rotational supply in a cycle of three years undertaken. But all these suggestions can be processed only if adequate understanding, response and co-operation from the ryots is forthcoming.

The broad lines on which the problem of drainage is proposed to be tackled are indicated below.—

(i) Diversion of upland drainage now draining into Vennar.

(ii) Improving the southern river Paminiar to function as a drainage carrier in the same way as Coleroon in the North.

(iii) Opening more outlets into the sea by means of straight cuts.

(iv) Pumping excess water into the river estuaries and keeping the bars open into the sea.

(v) Dealing with isolated low pockets according to necessity.

Schemes under consideration

There are schemes under consideration to build up reservoirs on the upland drainages like Sholahampatti vari and Mudalamuthu vari and hold back the flood waters for beneficial use. Also soil conservation measures are proposed to be undertaken in their catchment areas. These measures will mitigate the conditions of floods entering the delta from upland areas.

As regards drainage in the delta proper, this is a serious problem. The delta is like a " Bowl " with only a few outlets into the sea. Even these outlets are closed by bars during the major part of the year preventing free flow of drainage into the sea. Though irrigation supplies are reduced or cut off during the rains the drainage of rain water from the fields has no pre flow or has only sluggish flow through existing outlets. It may be necessary to pump out the waters into the sea. The U.S., A.I.D. Team which studied the problem has also recommended pumping. Its recommendations are (i) to drain the 16,000 hectares (40,000 acres) in " lower delta " with batteries of high volume low head pumps, operating out of well-designed collection galleries. The water would be discharged into levied channels emptying into the sea ; (ii) a ground water survey should be undertaken and if has survey reveals the presence of water in large quantities, batteries of wells could be developed with capacity to furnish water as needed in selected portions of the delta from November to June ; (iii) the drainage system in the delta cannot be fully planned until plans for pumping underground water for irrigation have been completed. It is entirely possible that the drainage problem and much of the flooding hazard will be done away with by ground water pumping which will draw down the water table.

Pre-requisites

Though the problem looks simple and easy of solution there are many pre-requisites. First, a ground water survey is necessary and this is proposed to be taken up shortly. Disposal of drainage with battery of pumps is a new experience and may be prohibitively costly especially when high volume pumps are to be imported. For forming embankments or levees to lead away the water, good soil is normally not available in the localities. Only sand may have to be used with concrete lining.

Some small schemes using the drainage water for irrigation by pumping have already been executed and some more are under execution and under investigation But this is hardly adequate to meet the volume of drainage for disposal. A full-fledged investigation and plan is necessary and has been proposed.

In the Fourth Plan a tentative provision of Rs. 50·00 million is made for carrying out drainage improvements in the Cauvery delta pending framing of suitable schemes It is expected that standing crops which get affected over vast areas would be saved and increased yield will be possible. But no pre-conceived benefit-cost-ratio can be answered by such schemes needed to cure the fundamental requirements of an age-old irrigation system. The main criterion should be the production of additional food grains. Large sums of money will have to be spent which may be beyond the financial resources of the State. It may therefore be necessary to approach the Central Government for suitable financial assistance and to invoke available A.I.D. programmes.

The Cauvery delta is the biggest block of irrigated area in Madras State. Hence every effort to improve its efficiency and solve its problems is called for. Benefits of each work individually will be felt in the system and collectively should help manage the use of water economically and beneficially and lead to higher yields and extension of irrigation to what little extent savings can result.

YIELD

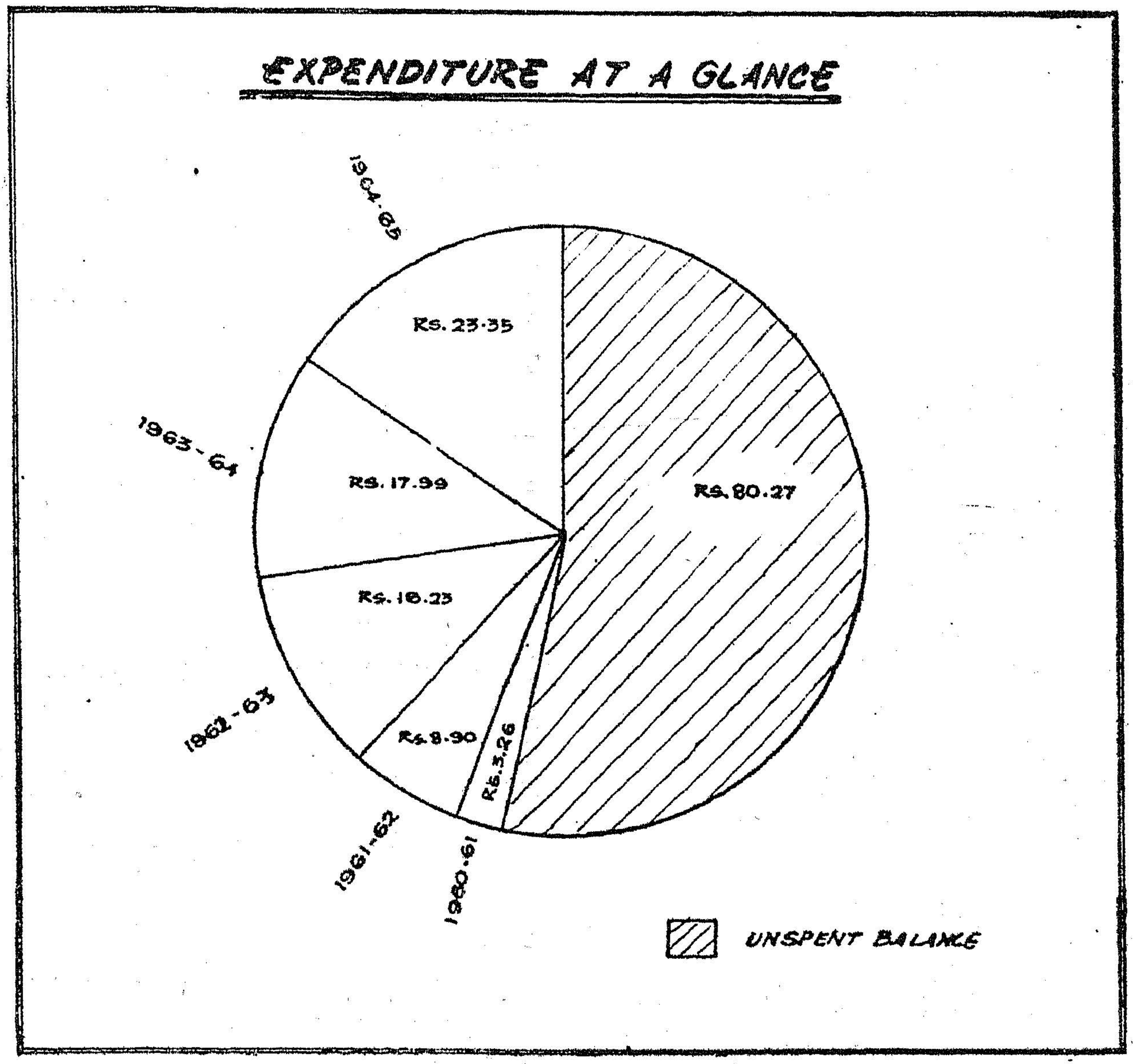
1959-60 Base Year Yield per Acre.	2,008 Lb.
1964-65 Average Yield per Acre.	2,385 ,,
Increased Yield per Acre ..	377 ,,
Additional production for the District—14 lakhs of Acre.	2·40 Lakh Tons.
Gross Additional value for the District.	9·59 Crores.

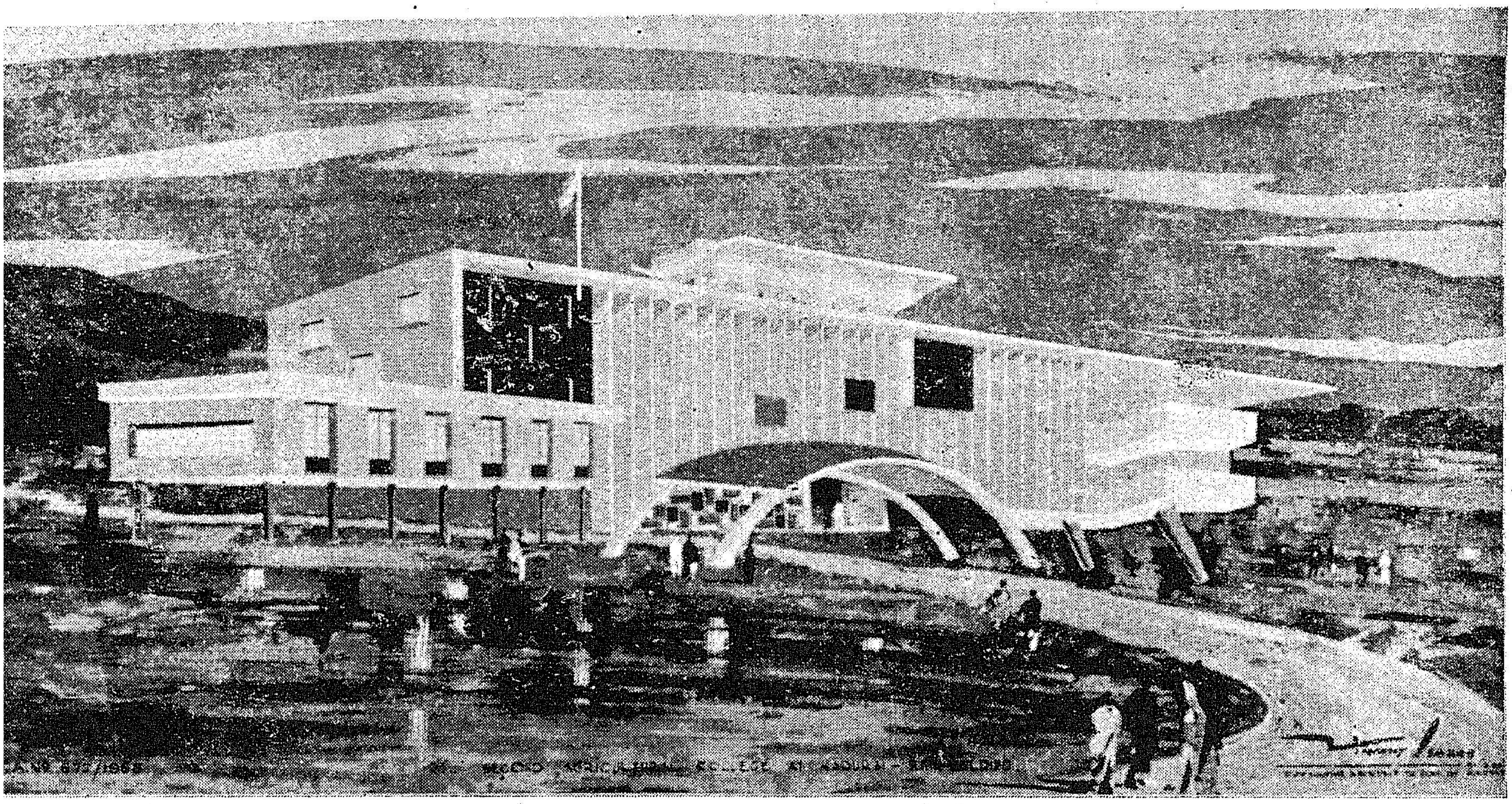
Agricultural Seminar: Recommendations

The three-day agricultural seminar which was inaugurated by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, at Thanjavur in August 1965 made specific recommendations to step up agricultural production, with particular reference to intensive cultivation of rice. In his concluding remarks, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras, explained the significant role played by the small farmer in improving the national economy. He assured that the farmers would be given incentives to produce more. It should be ensured that the farmer got a fair return for all his labour. Government had, therefore, fixed a support price for his produce, he added. He also said that a pilot project to study the feasibility of a crop insurance scheme will be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

The seminar which had split itself into three groups at a plenary session approved all the recommendations made by each group. One of the major recommendations made was the setting up of private seed corporations for the production and distribution of improved varieties of seeds. It was also suggested that Government should enact a quality control legislation in this regard. Regarding soil analysis, it was urged that mobile units with portable kits should be provided for large scale soil testing facilities throughout the country. This will save wastage of fertilizers and fruitless expenditure. It was also suggested that some incentive or compulsion was necessary for growing green manure and that suitable organisations should give technical advice for compost manufacture.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE DISTRICT PROGRAMME, THANJAVUR.





An artist's sketch of the Proposed Agriculture College at Madurai

As regards fertilizers, it was urged that experts should evolve fool-proof methods to prevent their wastage due to defective application. Deep placement of fertilizers and its method will have to be studied and cultivators suitably educated by demonstrations and talks. Pest control, which the seminar recognised as a community problem, had to be effectively done. The setting up of a pest control organisation which could be most useful during epidemics was suggested in this connection. It was also suggested that a tractor pool should be maintained in each district with a suitable central workshop so that a fleet of tractors may be hired out for an area. The seminar also urged that suitable provision should be made for the large scale manufacture of farm implements in this country.

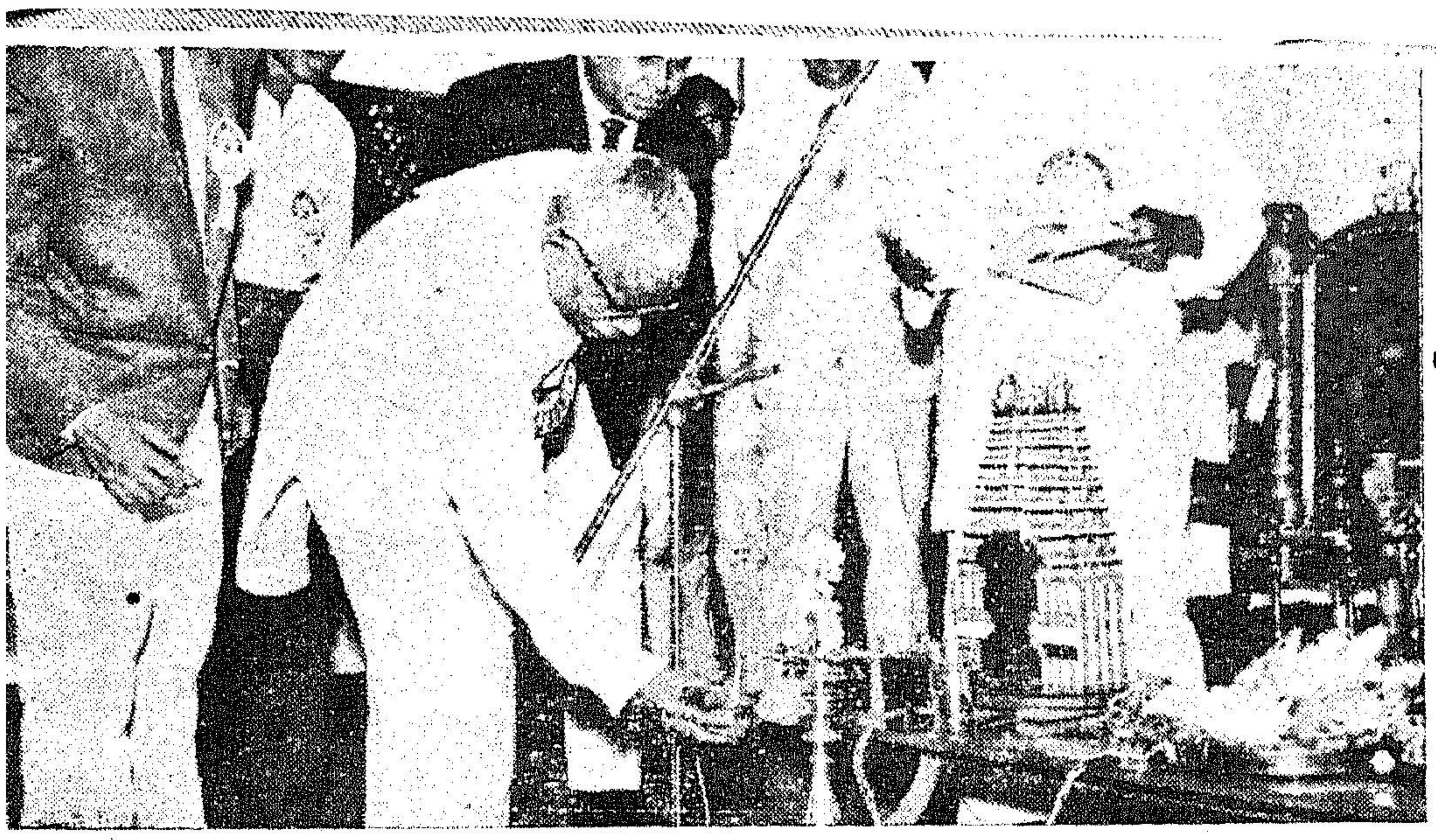
Multiple cropping.

Regarding the scope for the multiple cropping, it was recommended that a pilot scheme covering an area of about 100 acres with a short duration Russian variety which matures in 120 days and had been developed at Coimbatore might be introduced.

The seminar felt that co-operative irrigation societies might also be formed for sinking bore-wells with Government aid for bringing additional area under commercial crops. To cover a large area under this category it was recommended that groundnut seeds farms might be organised in various regions to meet the demand of

PACKAGE EXPENDITURE
1960–'61 to 1964–'65

Sanctioned Budget for the I.A.D.P.	Rs.	150·00	lakhs.
Amount utilised in Five Years.	Rs.	69·73	,,
1. Extension Personnel ..	Rs.	45·79	lakhs.
2. Soil Testing Laboratory and Implement Workshop.	Rs.	3·87	,,
3. Transport and Tractors ..	Rs.	12·91	,,
4. Quality Seed Programme.	Rs.	0·52	,,
5. Bench mark and Assessment.	Rs.	2·40	,,
6. Demonstrations ..	Rs.	4·24	,,



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Agriculture College at Madurai.

quality seeds. It was recommended that a detailed survey of the coastal belt should be undertaken to study the prospects of raising extensive coconut.

Special emphasis had to be laid on rasing fodder crop for improvement of the cattle generally. Fodder development had to be taken up as an important aspect of development of animal husbandry. Farmers should be encouraged to take up subsidiary industries like dairying, poultry and bee-keeping. Cattle feed units may be established in suitable areas. The cattle feed may be sold at reasonable rates. A scheme should be evolved for introduction of good breed of stalled goats for eventual replacement of existing goats found to be a menace in the rural areas.

Concerning the proposal for modernising the Cauvery and Vennar channels at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12 crores under the Fourth Plan, the consensus of opinion was that the scheme should be extended to the other parts of the Cauvery delta. As a measure of economising water, it was suggested that zoning the Kuruvai cultivation area would be the best possible course to economise in the use of water. It was pointed out that with the filter points and bore-wells so far sunk and proposed to be sunk, the seedlings required for Kuruvai can be raised even prior to the release of Mettur waters and the transplantation can commence on the release. A ground water cell has been created for assessing the ground water potential and its possible utilisation. It may be possible to sink a large number of deep, bore-wells to extract the ground water which can be utilised as stand-by at times of scarcity, for raising seedlings in the early part of the irrigation season and also to supplement supply at the end of the irrigation season. It was recommended that at points which are not successful as a filter point, the tube-well may be converted into bore-well by going deeper. The unit may also be suitably strengthened with adequate testing equipments and winches wherever necessary and Government of India may help expedite the supply of the necessary equipment to intensify the programme of filter points and more particularly of the exploitation of ground water under the ground water cell.

MADRAS CITIZEN'S RESOLVE

The citizens of Madras rallied at the historic Tilak Ghat in Marina on 9th September 1965 to condemn the Pakistani aggression. The Chief Minister of Madras Sri M. Bhaktvatsalam presided over the meeting in which leaders of various political parties and men in different walks of life took part and pledged their whole hearted support to the Government in the grim battle against Pakistan. The meeting saluted our valiant Defence forces which were exhibiting great heroism and courage in throwing back the aggressors in defence of the country and pledged its support to the defence forces.

The Pledge read out by the Chief Minister, on the occasion said that, " this meeting of the Citizens of Madras affirms its solomn resolve to support the efforts of the Nation to repel the aggression by Pakistan against our country.

" This meeting salutes our Defence Forces who are showing great courage and heroism in throwing back the aggressors and in defending the country and pledges it support to them.

" This meeting highly commends the firm action taken by Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Our Prime Minister, at this critical hour and pledges its resolve to stand united by our Jawans under his inspiring leadership.

" This meeting appeals to every citizen to make a resolve to work in disciplined and efficient manner to support the Government in all its all -out efforts to defend the country against aggressoion."